

Le Pen Now Maneuvers To Salvage a Seat or 2 In the French Assembly

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the extreme rightist National Front, started a week of political maneuvering Monday in an attempt to salvage one or two seats for his party, which faces elimination from the National Assembly in the run-off ballot Sunday.

The results of the first round of parliamentary elections started many observers. Pollsters in particular were confounded by the fact that conservative groupings fought the Socialist Party to a virtual draw, instead of being buried by the landslide victory they had predicted for President François Mitterrand's supporters.

Mr. Le Pen's strategy has been to concentrate his party's top vote-getters in Marseille in hopes of sweeping out the Socialists there on a wave of resentment against immigrants.

Two years ago, the National Front took 35 seats in the National Assembly because of a proportional voting system that was weighted to help smaller parties.

In the presidential election last month that returned Mr. Mitterrand to office, the National Front won 14.4 percent of the vote.

In the first round of voting for the National Assembly on Sunday, the National Front emerged with an estimated 9.7 percent of the popular vote, which, computer projections forecast, would leave the National Front without a single member of Parliament. Paradoxically, the same score in 1986 — under the former voting system — allowed the National Front to enter Parliament. The newly restored system, in which weaker parties are eliminated in the first round, is designed to bring strong parliamentary majorities out of France's half-dozen political parties.

Ironically, the conservative alliance would have emerged in a dominant position Sunday night if it had not changed the voting system when it controlled Parliament between 1986 and last month.

But the first-past-the-post system, restored by Charles Pasqua, the former conservative interior minister, backfired against the conservatives, who won 40.4 percent of the vote, 3 points more than the Socialists.

voters to obtain the extra 10 percent of the votes required to win the run-off ballot.

So this week, to salvage a seat or two, Mr. Le Pen will be bargaining with other conservative leaders, offering to sacrifice some of his weaker candidates if, in exchange, the way is cleared for a couple of his front-runners.

The National Front has some leverage: its candidates won at least 12.5 percent of the vote in nearly 50 constituencies. They are thus able to stay on for the run-off round, turning some into three-way contests in which the conservative vote may split and allow a Socialist victory.

Discreet local alliances in Marseille, where Mr. Le Pen will also be needed by the right in next year's municipal elections, will probably enable one and perhaps two National Front candidates to enter the National Assembly.

Because of Mr. Le Pen's offensive, Marseille turned out to be the only turbulent arena in a listless campaign, at least until Sunday's surprises set the stage for a week of political maneuvering.

The Communists scored an estimated 11.3 percent, a marked improvement after years of decline.

In Marseille, Bernard Tapie, a businessman, had been dispatched by Mr. Mitterrand to challenge the National Front candidate. But he stands to lose to a strongly backed local candidate.

The electoral system also affected the overriding debate Monday: Has France reverted to a left-right confrontation or can the country still open its political life to bipartisan cooperation and effective democracy?

Most commentators said that the vote confirmed a desire of Frenchmen to prevent a single party from becoming too powerful.

That is why, analysts said, many people broke their habit of voting for parliamentary candidates who back the president. This time, French voters declined to follow Mr. Mitterrand's lead.

Most politicians were still puzzled by the record abstention rate of nearly 35 percent in the first round. These votes will be important to the outcome since one percentage point in the popular vote next Sunday will translate into 40 to 50 seats in Parliament.

Mr. Le Pen himself seems certain to be beaten in his effort to win a seat in the Marseille constituency, into which the former paratrooper chose to "parachute" himself as a candidate, as a first step toward building a regional power base for his party.

Computer analysis indicated that next Sunday, with run-offs in 455 of the 577 constituencies, the Socialist Party will win a narrow majority.

In theory, this outcome would please Mr. Mitterrand, who has repeatedly voiced concern that a strong "pink wave" in Parliament would make it harder for him to achieve a working relationship between a Socialist-led government and moderate centrists.

But conservatives, heartened by their unexpectedly strong showing, will be reluctant now to cross party lines.

Instead, to consolidate their position, the conservatives will be seeking support from Mr. Le Pen's



Jean-Marie Le Pen, of the rightist National Front, speaking Monday in Marseille about the election.

TV Court Absolves Waldheim

The Associated Press
LONDON — An international panel of former judges has found that testimony given at a televised commission of inquiry would be too weak to convict President Kurt Waldheim of Austria of Nazi war crimes.

After sitting for nine days and hearing 35 witnesses, including former German soldiers, the judges said early Monday at the end of a four-hour broadcast: "We conclude unanimously that the evidence which has been put before us is not enough to make probable that Lieutenant Waldheim committed any of the war crimes alleged against him in this inquiry."

The inquiry did find, however, that Mr. Waldheim "must have appreciated that many more" captured Italian officers and hostages taken in Yugoslavia in 1942 would be shot after he learned that a large number had been executed.

"But he had no authority over them," the panel said, "and on his

own authority he could do nothing to stop the shootings."

Mr. Waldheim, 69, who served as an intelligence officer with the German Army in Greece and the Balkans during the war, did not come to London for the inquiry. The inquiry was paid for by Home Box Office, a national U.S. pay-TV channel, and Thames Television, a London station.

Mr. Waldheim has vigorously denied the allegations since they surfaced in 1986, four years after he stepped down as UN secretary-general and 41 years after the end of World War II.

He was alleged to have been involved in the massacres of Yugoslav and Greek civilians and partisans, the deportation of Greek Jews to death camps and the delivery for execution of captured British commandos and Greek resistance fighters.

He was also accused of involvement in the burning of villages in

Yugoslavia and a massacre at Kozara, Yugoslavia, of about 50,000 men, women and children in 1942.

The judges' decision was delivered by Sir Frederick Lawton at the end of a film of the testimony titled "Waldheim: A Commission of Inquiry."

"We have not been asked to decide whether Dr. Waldheim is or is not guilty of a crime," Sir Frederick said. "Still less has it been our function to pass a moral judgment upon him."

"A person does not commit a war crime merely because he knows others have committed such crimes," he said, "nor because he worked with or alongside those who committed them." Sir Frederick is a former lord justice of Britain's Court of Appeal.

His colleagues were Shirley Hufstader, a former judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals, and Walter Hubner of West Germany, Gustav Petren of Sweden and Gordoo Cooper of Canada.

A Warning By Carlucci On Helping Soviet Union

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci said Monday that helping the Soviet Union modernize its economy may be "an enormous miscalculation" and that the West should not relax in the face of an unchanged Soviet military threat.

Mr. Carlucci, stopping on his way back from Moscow, struck a decidedly darker note in describing the summit meeting than did President Ronald Reagan on his way home in London. Mr. Reagan praised the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for his reform efforts and said that a worldwide movement to democracy is ushering in "the hope of a new era in human history."

The defense secretary acknowledged the value of summit meetings to ease tensions, including his own side sessions with his Soviet counterpart, but said he had seen no change in the Soviet military.

"Summitry is no substitute for security," Mr. Carlucci said in his prepared speech to reporters.

"Until we see tangible changes," he said, "we should not change our defense policies. We are still facing a very substantial military threat."

Mr. Carlucci also said the West should "be wary of repeating the experience of the 1970s," a reference to the détente of the Nixon era. He said that Mr. Gorbachev's perestroika, or restructuring, could ultimately serve to make the Soviet Union a greater threat.

"He is not, so to speak, changing the fundamental structure of society," the defense secretary said of Mr. Gorbachev. "He is just trying to make the system more efficient. If the end result of that is a Soviet Union that is less expansionist in its foreign policy, that stops its human rights violations or that comes to respect human rights values, and is more open to a dialogue with the West, then we will all be better off."

"But if the end result is that the Western alliance relaxes its defense effort and the Soviet Union modernizes its industrial and technological base, and if some time in the 1990s it ends up as a society that can produce enormous quantities of weapons even more effectively than it does today, then we will have made an enormous miscalculation."

He said his discussions on Soviet military doctrine have left "a number of questions" unresolved.

"The dialogue is a healthy one," Mr. Carlucci said, "but we as yet see no change in Soviet force structure, in the offensive configuration of their forces. While perestroika is important, let me emphasize that as of today we have not seen any tangible impact of perestroika on the Soviet military establishment."

WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan Says Summit Evoked 'Hope'

WASHINGTON (WP) — President Ronald Reagan, in an upbeat report on his visit to Moscow, said Monday that his meetings with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had produced "a sense of hope, a powerful hope" for improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The "greatest significance of what took place," he said, was his opportunity to talk directly with Soviet citizens in "words of faith, words of freedom, words of truth."

Paraphrasing the words of the Russian writer Boris Pasternak in "Dr. Zhivago," Mr. Reagan said: "The power of that unarmored truth is irresistible."

But his outlook for a strategic nuclear arms reduction treaty, or START, before his term ends in January was cautious. "When will the START treaty be completed?" he asked. "We still do not know."

Arabs Hold a Summit Over Uprising

ALGIERS (Reuters) — Arab leaders gathered for a summit conference in Algiers, but there was little evidence of a consensus on how to track a six-month Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The emergency summit meeting Tuesday was called by Algeria partly in response to taunts that other Arabs have done little for Palestinians, who have lost more than 200 dead so far in their latest fight against Israeli occupation.

Arab diplomats and officials say many Arab leaders had doubts about the usefulness of a summit meeting, feeling there is little they could do but proclaim support for the uprising. But they said a large turnout of heads of state of the 21-member Arab League was nevertheless expected.

European Is Slain in New Caledonia

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (AP) — A European was killed and another wounded Monday on a farm on the east coast of this French island territory. It was first death in ethnic tensions since the French presidential elections on May 8.

Albert Sangame, 30, was killed by a bullet fired by an unknown assailant, according to the French High Commission in Noumea, the territorial capital. A companion, Franck Hanequin, was shot in the arm and taken to a local clinic for treatment.

The farm where the shooting occurred is owned by Lucien Dubois, whose brother, Marcel, is a leader of the extreme rightist National Front, which vigorously supports New Caledonia's remaining part of France. Most Melanesians, who make up 43 percent of the population, want some form of independence.

Fiji Police Seize Arms and Detain 40

SUVA, Fiji (Reuters) — Fiji police detained 40 people Monday, including a former foreign minister, after seizing weapons at seven sites belonging to ethnic Indians.

The Ministry of Information said former Foreign Minister Krishna Datt and 14 other Indians had been detained for interrogation in Suva. Indians slightly outnumber indigenous Fijians among the island state's population of 714,000 and relations between the two groups have been tense for years.

Another 25 people were detained in the Indian-dominated western area of Fiji after police searched homes, farms and outbuildings around Nadi and Lautoka and discovered weapons that they said included four machine guns, 103 rifles, 10 rocket launchers and 72 bayonets.

South Korea Detains 120 Students

SEOUL (NYT) — In a crackdown aimed at blocking student plans for a meeting with their North Korean counterparts, the police detained 120 students Monday as they tried to head toward the Demilitarized Zone.

The proposed student meeting, set for Friday, is drawing the harshest government response since President Roh Tae Woo took office in February. Police have put student organizers of the meeting on a wanted list.

They have already detained five students, including four on Saturday after they tried to meet with U.S. military officials to get permission to enter the truce village of Panmunjom. South Korean students want to talk with students from the North at Panmunjom as a first step toward easing tension between the two nations and eventually reuniting them.

Paraguay's Leader Assails Critics

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — President Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay denounced critics of his 33 years of authoritarian rule in a speech Monday at a special General Assembly session on disarmament.

The general, 75, said such criticism was a result of "ideological currents that distort the reality of Paraguay." Criticism of Paraguay, he added, has been directly linked to groups "seriously engaged with subversion on a continental level."

He went on to defend his long hold on power as having "put an end to almost four decades of anarchy and backwardness," turning Paraguay into a prosperous democracy. While General Stroessner spoke, critics distributed leaflets in corridors and press offices denouncing his record on human rights, press freedom and democracy.

Break in Cyprus Deadlock Is Hinted

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — A meeting between President George Vassiliou of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, could take place in Geneva next month if Turkey makes a goodwill gesture, a Cypriot source says.

Such a meeting could lead to a resumption of talks, which have been suspended for more than three years, to try to resolve disputes between the island's Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.

The source said the gesture could be the handing over of the town of Varosha, now uninhabited, to UN control for eventual resettlement by its former Greek Cypriot residents. Another gesture, the source said, might be the announcement of a timetable for the eventual withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus.

WHO Predicts Sharp Rise in AIDS

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — An estimated 150,000 new cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome will occur worldwide during 1988, equal to the total number that have occurred so far, according to a report published Monday by a UN agency.

By 1991, the cumulative total could be one million cases, according to the report, which was drafted by the director-general of the World Health Organization.

From the available data, WHO estimates that during 1988, approximately 150,000 new cases of AIDS will occur," the report said. "Therefore, the number of new AIDS cases during 1988 will equal the total number of cases that have thus far occurred worldwide."

For the Record

The death toll from an explosion on a Soviet freight train Saturday rose to 75 on Monday, the official Tass news agency said. The train packed with industrial explosives blew up as it entered the station in Arzamas east of Moscow. More than 200 people were injured.

The pro-Vietnamese government in Cambodia has agreed to a proposal from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a resistance leader, for a meeting with the four major Cambodian factions aimed at ending the Cambodian conflict, the Phnom Penh news agency SPK reported Monday.

A best wave claimed 26 more victims on Monday in Rajasthan State, raising the toll across northern India to nearly 480 in eight days.

Two persons, including a priest, were killed and nine others wounded when police opened fire Sunday on rioting prisoners near the Dominican Republic capital of Santo Domingo, police said.

India said Monday that a small contingent of Indian troops would withdraw on Tuesday from Sri Lanka because of recent successful wresting control of the northern and eastern parts of the island from Tamil rebels.

TRAVEL UPDATE

MADRID (AP) — Travelers flying to and from Spain can expect "normal" seasonal delays after two weeks of tie-ups at the onset of the summer season, a Civil Aviation official said Monday.

Victoria Galban said the annual mid-May jump in air traffic all over Europe backed up flights in Spain, especially in tourist destinations like Palma de Majorca and Barcelona, where many vacationers catch connecting flights.

"The beginning of the season is always the same," Ms. Galban said while she made the adjustment to the increase in traffic. "She reports in the British press that labor disputes caused recent delays of 18 hours on some charter flights to Barcelona and Palma."

A four-hour strike in Greece by air traffic controllers over wages and pensions was expected to cancel or postpone all Greek domestic and international flights on Tuesday.

The Tower of London was Britain's most frequently visited historical site in 1987, attracting 2.29 million tourists, up from 2.02 million in 1986, British Tourist Authority reported in statistics published Monday.

A possible link-up between Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) and state-owned airline Aerolineas Argentinas has been delayed, SAS said in Stockholm on Monday.

A Nicaraguan Town Savors Lull in War

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service
ESTELI, Nicaragua — For the first time since Dr. Marion Amador became director of the public hospital here in 1985, he is not treating a single war victim.

"The cease-fire has made all the difference in our work," Mr. Amador said during a break in his rounds. "Right now we have no patients who have been shot, no victims of land mines, nobody with shrapnel wounds. All our beds are occupied by civilians who have normal illnesses or who have suffered trauma not related to fighting."

Until the Sandinist government and guerrilla leaders signed a cease-fire agreement March 23, Esteli was in the heart of Nicaragua's war zone. Cannon fire echoed from the surrounding hills, and funeral processions were almost daily events.

Like most of northern Nicaragua, this provincial capital is now almost at ease. Although the warring parties have not yet signed a final armistice, more than two months of peace have all but erased the tension that has dominated life here for years.

"People are living and working without the tremendous emotional

stress that used to be so hard to bear," Mr. Amador said. "We are thinking that maybe we are going to be able to have normal lives again."

Leaders of the U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras, are due back in Managua on Tuesday for another three-day round of peace talks.

Negotiators for both sides say they hope for important progress and perhaps even a definitive accord. The contras are insisting on fundamental changes in the Sandinist political system, and at the last round of talks, which ended May 23, there were indications that the government was prepared to make important concessions.

Few Nicaraguans are wishing for peace as desperately as people in towns like Esteli, where war has become a constant and numbing reality.

"Things have been awful here," said Maria Degama as she sat behind the counter of her small general store, "but it's all different now."

She added, "My niece has work that takes her out to Yali, to Limay and other towns, and I used to be terrified that she would be ambushed or run into a battle. Now she gets on a bus, and I know she'll come home safe."

In the countryside, the guerrillas and Sandinist soldiers remain armed, but there have been only scattered reports of violations of the cease-fire. When combatants meet each other, they do not shoot.

In some areas, there have even been friendly meetings between squads that have been stalking and killing each other since the fighting began more than six years ago.

"Military activity has pretty much ended," said Lieutenant William Rodriguez, who is in charge of civil defense in three northern provinces. "We are staying alert because we don't know when fighting could start again. You don't lose your fear overnight, but things are very different now. People feel much calmer, much safer."

Lieutenant Rodriguez said it was

not for him to decide whether contra commanders should be invited to join the Sandinist Army under terms of a peace agreement. But he ventured to guess what peace would mean in this part of Nicaragua.

"Socially, economically, everything would change," he said. "People would be able to farm their land without fear. We would be able to rebuild the schools and health centers that have been destroyed. The students who had to quit school and join the army would be able to go back to preparing themselves for productive lives."

"Once there is a definitive cease-fire, contras will be welcomed back in their villages. They are going to live normally again, and so are we."

Like most Nicaraguans, people in this region live off the land. As the war dragged on, thousands of peasants abandoned their farms and ranches, swelling the urban population and causing food production to plummet.

Slowly, the peasants are starting to return. Bulldozers, road levelers and other heavy equipment is now seen in areas where, in the past, contras burned such equipment on sight.

meeting would not necessarily be the last. At the most recent meeting in late May, the Sandinists said they would guarantee democratic reforms demanded by the contras by allowing them a part in talks on Nicaragua's political future.

Swedish Scandal Perils Social Democrats' Hold

STOCKHOLM — The Social Democratic government appeared Monday to be facing an unprecedented defeat on a vote of confidence over its handling of an investigation into the 1986 murder of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Parties commanding a parliamentary majority said they would vote against the government and for the dismissal of Justice Minister Anna-Greta Leijon. The vote is later this week.

Only two no-confidence motions have been voted on in Swedish parliamentary history, and neither succeeded.

Mr. Palme was shot while walking with his wife from a movie theater. His killer escaped down an alley.

Since then, investigators have produced many theories but no clear leads. Last year, the government offered \$3 million for information leading to the killer.

Miss Leijon authorized a privately funded, covert investigation into the shooting. The inquiry was headed by a publisher, Ebbe Carlsson, who has close links to the ruling party but no evident investigative qualifications.

Last Thursday, Mr. Carlsson's bodyguard was apprehended trying to smuggle illegal surveillance equipment into Sweden. Mr. Carlsson confirmed that the bodyguard had been acting for him.

The fate of the justice minister appeared sealed when the small Communist Party, which normally supports the Social Democrats, said it would back three center-right parties in the no-confidence vote. This would give the opposition 190 votes against 159.

Newspapers joined the opposition parties on the issue.

"It would be best if the justice minister herself resigned," said the pro-conservative Svenska Dagbladet. "Otherwise, the prime minister should intervene."

"Leijon must offer better explanations of her conduct, otherwise her political position will be untenable."



Anna-Greta Leijon

supports the Social Democrats.

Some analysts are speculating that the government might resign and remain in a caretaker capacity until a general election in September.

Over the weekend, more details emerged on Mr. Carlsson's private investigation into the shooting. The government published a letter in English by the justice minister introducing Mr. Carlsson to the relevant British authorities, apparently the intelligence service.

Misspelling "unofficial," it said: "On my authority, Mr. Carlsson has contacted you through unofficial channels to try and confirm some information regarding the background to the murder. We believe your service possesses such information."

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Jackson's Half-Brother Arrested in So. Carolina
The Associated Press
GREENVILLE, South Carolina — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's half-brother, Noah Robinson, has been freed on \$300,000 bond after being charged with hiring someone to attack a witness to a slaying, police said.
Mr. Robinson, 45, a small businessman whom Mr. Jackson gave control of one of his federally funded civil rights groups, denied the charges.

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Food Aid Sought For Vietnamese
Reuters
ROME — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization appealed on Monday for emergency food aid to combat possible famine in northern Vietnam.
FAO said the Vietnamese government had already appealed to the international community to help feed an estimated seven million people in 12 northern provinces and cities. About 40 percent of those worst hit are under the age of 14.
Vietnam's cereal crops last year suffered from the weakest and most erratic monsoon on record. Official figures showed food-grain production fell from 18.2 million tons in 1985 to 17.6 million tons in 1987, the agency said.

WORKI

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An Opening in Nicaragua

When the Sandinistas and contras resume talks today, they may have the makings of a fair and viable bargain to end their seven-year war...

Bumps in Unemployment

U.S. unemployment bumped down a little in early spring, and now it has bumped back up a little, to 5.6 percent...

AIDS: A Critical Element

The U.S. government's response to the AIDS epidemic still lacks a critical element: a law barring discrimination against those who carry the virus...

Other Comment

Blind Eye to the Boat People: Some Hong Kong legislators believe all Vietnamese refugees should be sent home...

Summit Theatrics Didn't End the Cold War

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — "The Cold War is over" — that cliché reverberated on the airwaves and found its way into countless editorials...

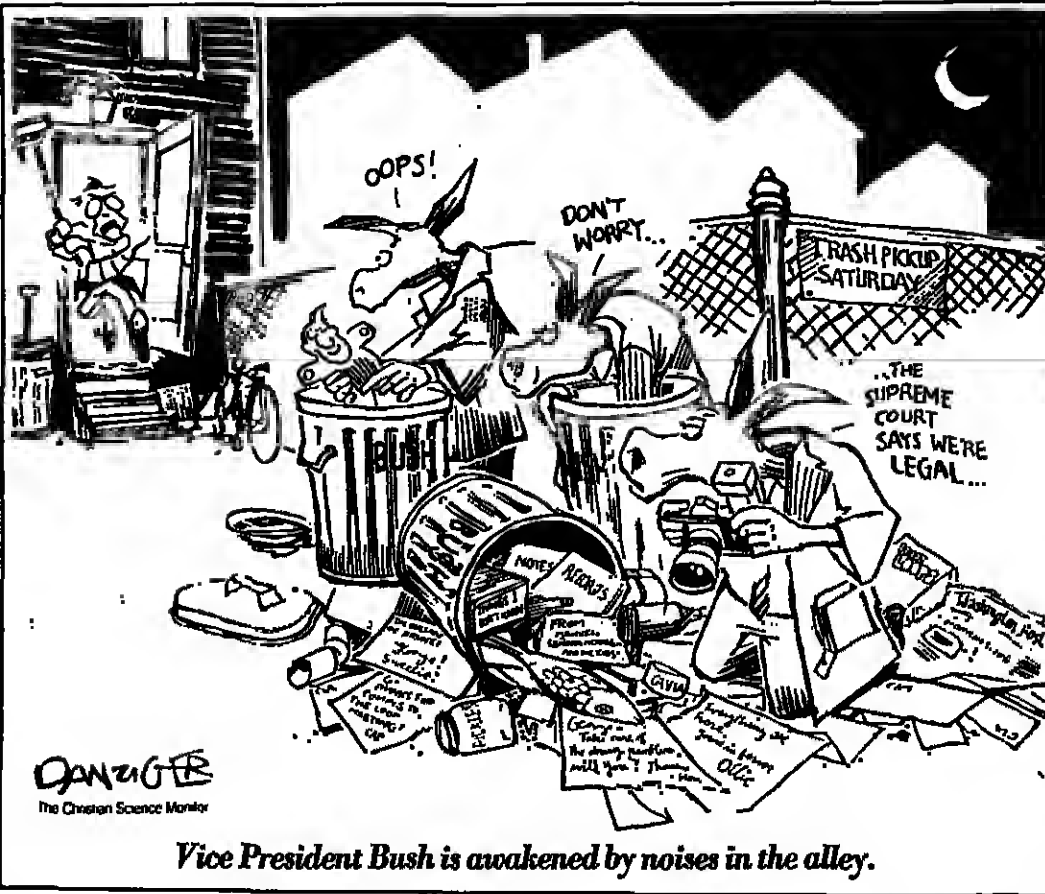
The festival of feigned friendship in Moscow should not make us lose sight of the fact that the Soviet Union remains a powerful military state.

ing of nuclear deterrence as the basis for military stability in the Cold War. That war has remained cold largely because of nuclear deterrence...

The Voters Might Be Overruled

By James R. Dickenson

WASHINGTON — This is the spring when the thoughts of many Democrats, as they read polls showing Governor Michael Dukakis ahead of Vice President George Bush...



Vice President Bush is awakened by noises in the alley.

The problem is that U.S. presidents are not elected directly by the voters but by electors from each state...

Indiana has once, for Mr. Johnson, Minnesota has gone Democratic five times, but only when Mr. Humphrey or Walter Mondale was on the ticket...

If he can break the Republican electoral lock, he can turn American presidential politics in a new direction, which could make him a major historical political figure.

'Women Who Go to Japan': The Exploited Filipinas

By Ma Elena Ang

MANILA — In January, President Corason Aquino placed a temporary ban on Filipinas going abroad to work as maids...

Few of them intended to become prostitutes.

schooling, they are attracted by promises of salaries of 100,000 yen (\$800) a month for working as waitresses, receptionists or hostesses in the entertainment industry...

place to place. She was told she would work as a receptionist for six months and would be paid each day. She began working in a hotel the first evening she arrived in Japan...

pinas are victims of a system intended to keep them dependent on, and under the control of, unscrupulous Japanese employers.

Assumptions Too Wrong For Comfort

By Flora Lewis

MOSCOW — The Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting came out all right, serving the basic purpose of moving Soviet-American relations onto a more regular footing...

Candidates

Maybe Mr. Gorbachev has more intricate motives for riding hard on Mr. Reagan at the end of the summit meeting, but it is worth considering the such possibility that he was not fully aware of inevitable American responses to his pet proposals...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Cleveland Named

SAINT LOUIS, Missouri — The National Democratic Convention has nominated Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President.

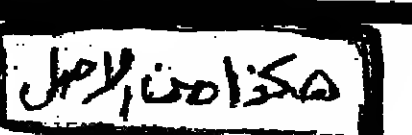
1913: Balkan Stalemate

ATHENS — The Greek Government complains of the attitude adopted by Bulgaria in refusing for months past to make known its views regarding the partition of the territory conquered by the allies from Turkey...

1938: Canton Bombed

HONGKONG — More than 400 persons were killed or maimed in the city of Canton when Japanese aircraft carrier Bais Bay, fifty planes dropped explosive bombs on the city [June 6] by a fleet of Japanese bombers...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE contact information, including John Hay Whitney as Chairman and various international offices like London, Paris, and New York.



OPINION

Moscow Is Moving on Africa, But Reagan Missed the Hint

By William Safire

MOSCOW — Driver pulls up in front of the Intourist Hotel near Red Square, double-parks and blocks the entrance. Soviet policeman shouts at him that the car will be towed away. Driver shrugs and walks off. How, I asked, can this blatant challenge to authority be tolerated? "The threat had no credibility," my interpreter replied. "That cop couldn't get a tow truck here in a week."

Angola, which offered real opportunity for superpower progress, was relegated to the third level of summitteering by the impresario Shultz.

promising more freedoms at home and no more subversion abroad. Wearing this mask, they hope to induce the West to accept their economic salvation. Mikhail Gorbachev offers the illusion of "democratization" because he has no other choice. World power is openly noted in economic power, and Moscow has been forced to call time-out to ask for *perestroika*, a breathing spell, and to reveal the Soviet desperation for Western credits and technology.

"Any recognition of the Russians' real motive for the resumption of the West is resumption of their economic salvation, one of the new thinking" economists, Nikolai Shadrin, denounced articles I have written. My thesis has been that the revelation of zero growth in the Soviet economy means that the level of military spending has become unsustainable; that now is the time for the West to press for arms cuts and major pullbacks in Africa and Central America.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Secular Hope for Iran

Regarding the New York Times editorial "Open the Door for Iran" (May 9): History shows the ruthlessness of religious regimes, especially fanatical ones. By now, everybody knows what the Islamic Republic stands for: disregard for international laws, terrorism, gross abuse of human rights and warmongering for starters. Only a secular government that believes in democracy, respect for international laws, peace and human rights can and will negotiate a diplomatic solution to the Gulf war.

Letters to the Editor

Wife influences her husband. That may be, but not every husband is president of the United States. When the first family is the topic, a higher standard is applied. DAVID LALLY, Paris.

Culinary Chauvinism

As a seven-year veteran of West Germany's restaurant and hotel industry, I take exception to Serge Schmemmann's feature "Findling Stars in German Kitchens" (May 12). Mitchell's inspectors, Jochen Jaitsch and Alfred Bercher, may be German-born but they demonstrate scant understanding of German food customs. With French cuisine held up as some sort of standard, it is no wonder that the distinctive fare of countries like West Germany and Italy fares less than stellularly in the Michelin guides.

Letters to the Editor

Remember the government of Mohammed Mossadegh from 1951 to 1953? Remember the CIA-backed toppling in 1953 of the only democratic government in the history of modern Iran? The United States should stop fantasizing about "moderate mullahs." There is no such creature as a "moderate mullah." Remember the Iran-contra affair?

Letters to the Editor

How are the Reagans, with astrologers, worse than Gerald Ford unassisted? RICHARD W. HALPERIN, New York.

Letters to the Editor

Oh, to be in America. Although delighted to divide my time between France and Berlin, as an expatriate American I do feel a degree of nostalgia for the good old United States. Despite a decrease in violent crime ("Violent Crime Wanes in U.S.," May 10), the United States can still boast a higher rate than Western Europe. The sleaze in government continues, and great fortunes are being amassed in the drug trade.

GENERAL NEWS

U.S. Candidates Woo Hispanic Voters

By Robert Reinhold. LOS ANGELES — When Governor Ronald Reagan, the son of Greek immigrants, visits the Mexican-American barrios of East Los Angeles, he delights audiences with his flawless Spanish. Backers of the probable Democratic presidential nominee call it a "secret weapon," although many in his audiences are not American citizens and cannot vote. Vice President George Bush campaigned in Spanish, so he liked the Republican. His campaign has drafted his son Jeb, who is married to a Mexican woman and speaks fluent Spanish, to woo the Hispanic vote.

GENERAL NEWS

Clarence Pendleton, U.S. Rights Official, Dies

By Martin Weil. WASHINGTON — Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., the chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, died Sunday in San Diego, Calif., after a health club. He was 77. Mr. Pendleton, who lived in California, fell unconscious while riding a stationary bicycle at a health club and died an hour later at Mission Bay Hospital. Mr. Pendleton had followed a daily regimen of vigorous exercise after recovering from a 1976 heart attack.

Your Oxford Summit. For three days this September, world business and academic leaders will meet at Oxford. You should be among them. The occasion is the fifth annual International Business Outlook Conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica Ltd. The subject is the world. In three days, in small seminar groups, participants will review the current political, economic and social forces shaping the global business climate.

As chairman of the rights commission since 1982, Mr. Pendleton was one of the most visible black spokesmen of the Reagan administration. He became known for opposition to busing to bring about school desegregation and to such programs as quotas and affirmative action, which were designed to compensate for the effects of past discrimination. In this he appeared to be deviating sharply from the positions taken by his predecessors on the commission and to be supporting the conservative positions espoused by President Ronald Reagan.

Moscow Is Willing to Increase Pressure to End Angolan War

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is willing to play a more active role in ending the war in Angola, including offering its services as guarantor of a peace settlement and becoming a direct participant in negotiations "if others want it" according to a senior Soviet official.

The offer, by Anatoly L. Adamshin, deputy foreign minister, reflects the growing Soviet interest in southern Africa as a way of keeping up the momentum of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's foreign policy.

Mr. Adamshin, the Soviet official responsible for African affairs, made his remarks in an interview on Friday in the aftermath of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. During the meetings, the superpowers set Sept. 29 as a target date for a settlement in Angola.

The Soviet-backed government there, assisted by an estimated 40,000 Cuban troops, is in a military stalemate with the guerrilla forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, which receives military aid from South Africa and the United States.



SAME WALL, NEW PROTEST — Demonstrators denouncing a West Berlin plan to build a road through the so-called Lenné Triangle camped out Monday. The fragment of wall, left outside the wall, belongs to East Germany, which will turn the area over to West Berlin on July 1.

Assad, Meeting Shultz, Is Cautious on Prospect For Release of Hostages

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service
DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria told Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Monday that the movement of Syrian troops into the southern suburbs of Beirut had not turned up any new information about the location of the nine American hostages in Lebanon.

Several recent European press reports have quoted Lebanese sources as saying that the hostages, believed to be held by Shiite Muslim groups, have been brought to a single location in the southern suburbs.

Some reports also have indicated that some of the hostages might be released as the result of pressures exerted by the increased Syrian military presence in the area.

However, after talks Monday in Damascus between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Assad, a U.S. official said the Syrians were unable to report any new developments in the hostage situation.

The official added that while Mr. Assad stressed that he could make no promises, the Syrian leader said he would continue his efforts to help free the hostages.

Eight of the hostages are assumed to be in the hands of Shiite groups under the influence of Iran. Recent clashes between the Iranian-influenced Hezbollah militia and the Amal forces backed by Syria prompted Mr. Assad to send Syrian troops into the southern suburbs to separate the two groups.

But the U.S. official said that the plight of the hostages was not a major factor in the Syrian decision.

A ninth American hostage, a U.S. Army officer serving with the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, was abducted by a group calling itself the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth. It is not known where he is being held, or whether his kidnappers have ties to the abductors of the other eight Americans.

The main purpose of Mr. Shultz's visit was to inform Mr. Assad about the progress of U.S. efforts to revive the Middle East peace process through negotiations on the future status of Israeli-occupied territories.

Mr. Shultz has been stymied by demands by King Hussein of Jordan for Israel to agree to negotiate according to a land-for-peace formula and by the refusal of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel to make such a commitment.

The official said Mr. Shultz had told Mr. Assad that all the parties wanted him to continue his efforts

ANC: Exiles Warn South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)
can Trade Unions, under political restrictions.

"We must meet that offensive by strengthening our own attack and in that context we must want Umkhonto We Sizwe in step up its activities," Mr. Tambo, 71, said.

A series of interviews with ANC leaders indicated that the two-year-old nationwide emergency, culminating in the February crackdown, has strengthened the position of military hard-liners like Mr. Hani.

While the organization's military wing is preparing its estimated 8,000 guerrillas for the next phase of fighting, the political wing is putting the finishing touches to post-apartheid constitutional guidelines.

If endorsed by the ANC rank-and-file, the guidelines would implant freedom of expression and association in a multi-party democracy. A bill of rights would be adjudicated by an independent judiciary.

But Mr. Tambo held out little prospect that the ANC would endorse participation in government structures, a proposal recently debated by liberal Afrikaners and congress officials in Frankfurt.

During the past five weeks, more than a dozen bomb attacks have rocked Johannesburg and Pretoria, killing four civilians, black and white, and injuring more than 25.

The most serious attack, on Friday, which killed three blacks and a white woman in the Johannesburg satellite town of Rodepoort, appeared not to be related to any military or police target. The bomb was exploded in an area where civilians were vulnerable.

Mr. Tambo said the attacks of the last few weeks, particularly the one in Rodepoort, were not typical. "I have asked for a report. We want to watch the pattern," he said.

"We have got to control it. The Rodepoort bomb is not typical," he said.

But guerrilla commanders, admitting responsibility for the recent spate of bomb attacks, defended what they called "armed propaganda" in city centers.

"The bombs were to tell the whites: We are able to creep and crawl next to you," Mr. Hani said.

"Be careful. We are developing and

STRIKE: Million Stay Out

(Continued from Page 1)
dusty came to a standstill as all seven major assembly plants closed down for the three days, affecting up to 25,000 workers.

The strike was less effective in the mining industry, which had threatened unions with court injunctions. One mining company, Free State Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., obtained a provincial Supreme Court injunction barring a strike at its shaft.

The National Union of Mineworkers said that gold mines, which account for more than 60 percent of South Africa's foreign exchange earnings, had only 10 percent absenteeism.

The outcome of the protest is expected to have a bearing on crucial wage negotiations between the mine owners and workers, which got under way last week with the union demanding a 40-percent pay increase and the companies offering 10.5 percent.

During last year's prolonged goldminers strike, nearly 40,000 black mineworkers were dismissed, and the union was forced to send its members back to work without pay concessions.

The general strike Monday was called ostensibly in response to a labor bill pending in the whites-only chamber of Parliament which, if adopted, would make sympathy strikes illegal and allow employers to sue unions for damages resulting from wildcat strikes.

However, it evolved into a wider political protest against the government's apartheid policies and Pretoria's recent restrictions on the United Democratic Front anti-apartheid coalition and other opposition groups.

Under the two-year state of emergency, calling for a general protest strike or boycott is regarded as a "subversive" act, so the Congress of South African Trade Unions sought to avoid prosecution by merely calling for unspecified "protest action."

Technically, the government could use emergency regulations to arrest anyone who participated in the strike, a move considered to be highly unlikely. Instead, the minister of manpower, Pietie du Plessis, issued a vague warning that the strike was illegal and could result in dismissals.

The streets of Soweto, the country's largest black township, were virtually deserted during normal rush hour, and bus terminals and taxi stands were vacant. Most trains in Johannesburg appeared to be running nearly empty.

ITALY: Rome Faces Challenge of Preparing for 1992

(Continued from Page 1)
things in the past. But that is just a bet. If you just look at the problems, you cannot but be pessimistic."

One of the problems is that the Italy that is girding for battle in the new, slowly unifying Europe of the 1990s, more than a century after its own political unification, is still not one country in economic terms.

In terms of prosperity and efficiency, there are at least four contrasting but sometimes overlapping Italy — public, private, North and South — and, some would add, old and new.

Many Italians today are acutely aware that the economic integration of Italy after 1870 widened the gap between the country's rich North and backward South, as the South's resources of capital and labor were allowed to flow unchecked to the North.

"Italians went through the same experience 100 years ago, of opening to a larger market," said Roberto Nigido, minister plenipotentiary in charge of coordinating Italy's European Community policies, "and that increased the divergence between North and South. The same type of problem could happen in Europe."

The most immediate concern in Rome is that the complete removal of barriers to capital movements in the community, planned for around 1990, will lead to heavy outflows of funds from Italy to other EC countries. The prospect has provoked an agonizing reappraisal of the country's rocky public finances that many economists say is long overdue.

It is universally agreed that the main flaw in the country's relatively bright economic picture is the overwhelming burden of public debt that successive governments have run up over the past decade, largely in response to political demands and the voracious appetite of the public sector.

This year's budget deficit is estimated at about \$100 billion, or two-thirds that of the United States, for an economy that is only one-seventh the size.

With governments lasting an average of only 10 months in the postwar period, the country's frequent political crises and the constant need to refashion coalitions create virtually permanent pressure on the public purse.

"Each time there is a government crisis, Parliament spends more money," said Carlo Patrucco, vice president of Confindustria, the country's main business organization. "The Parliament lends laws with favors to special interests that are not covered by income."

Luigi Spaventa, economics professor at Rome University, said:

When it comes to budget cuts, it would be a good thing for Italy to have two or three years of Mrs. Thatcher.

"When it comes to budget cuts," he said, "it crosses my mind now and again that it would be a good thing for Italy to have two or three years of Mrs. Thatcher."

Luigi Spaventa, economics professor at Rome University

The country is progressively losing its competitiveness in traditional goods like shoes, textiles and clothes, and must invest much more to produce capital goods and mechanical products, said Mr. Ruggiero, the foreign trade minister. It should also curb domestic consumption and work to reduce its deficits in energy, chemicals and agricultural products.

Franco Reviglio, the chairman of ENI, the giant state energy group, said three deficits, together with the decline in oil prices and the fall in the dollar, which drastically turned around the Italian economic growth.

Italy, which relies on imports for 80 percent of its primary energy needs, would be harder hit than most other industrialized countries when oil prices rise again, he said. "That is the Achilles heel of the Italian economy."

But foreign economists in Rome point out that dependency works both ways. The country was saved from a potential financial crisis two years ago by the decline in oil prices and the fall in the dollar, which drastically turned around the Italian economic growth.

And external pressures have often had positive effects on Italy's competitive position in the past. "Real oil wages in sectors open to foreign competition have been squeezed dramatically over the past four to five years," Mr. Spaventa said.

Wages in private industry rose about 6 percent last year, just half the 12 percent the government lavished on the public sector. Many of the latest strikes, Mr. Spaventa pointed out, have been in areas like teaching, airports and journalism that are not subject to competition from abroad.

Similarly, Mr. Ruggiero said, the external discipline of the nine-year-old European Monetary System had helped force Italian industry to restructure, rather than count on constant competitive devaluations of the lira.

"If we are where we are today," he said, "it's because we've been a member of the EMS."

When Italy first joined the European Community in the 1950s, people predicted that it would be reduced to producing "sheep rather than steel." Mr. Ruggiero said. Instead, thanks to the country's innate "flexibility and dynamism," it quickly became one of Europe's biggest steel producers.

That is the kind of reason why he and so many other Italians believe that their country, despite its many problems, will be on stage and ready to perform when the curtain goes up on 1993.

Next: The Logging South

El Al Rejects Offer to Carry Pigs to Europe

United Press International
JERUSALEM — Israel's national airline rejected a business deal Monday to transport live pigs as cargo, saying pork has no place on its planes.

"We don't put pork in the bellies of our passengers, and we aren't going to put pork in the bellies of our planes, either," said Nachum Kleinman, a spokesman for El Al Airlines.

He said an unidentified U.S. company proposed the deal to transport breeding pigs from the United States to Europe, but El Al has never shipped a cargo of swine. Because of its large Jewish clientele, the airline serves only kosher food. Jews are forbidden by religious law to eat pork.

IRAN: 'Decision Time' for Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)
Iranian affairs say the following new factors appear to be shaping Iranian strategies for the future:

Iranian military and political leaders increasingly believe that too many powers, both Arab and Western, are lined up against Iran. They recognize that their strategy of isolating Iraq from other Arab countries has failed. Iran finds itself with few allies, facing an Arab military coalition complemented by a Western armada that is restricting Iranian freedom in the Gulf while the Soviet Union appears indifferent. Even more distressing to Iran is that it stands virtually alone in the world of Islam.

There is also a realization that attempts to spread Ayatollah Khomeini's message of a politicized Islamic fundamentalism among Muslims in the Arab world have not worked, even among fellow Shiites. Shiite Iranian soldiers continue to fight Iraqis ferociously. Shiites in Saudi Arabia's eastern province, in Kuwait and in Bahrain have not risen in revolt against Sunni Muslim governments. In Lebanon, a substantial part of the Shiite community, led by the Amal movement of Nabih Berri, has resisted Tehran's efforts to establish hegemony.

The ability of the Iranian economy to stand up to the combined pressures of war, lower oil prices and international isolation over the past few years is beginning to crumble. Iran's internal debts are mounting, and external debts are beginning to accumulate.

A newly elected Majlis, or parliament, installed in May, appears intent on giving economic change a priority over the war. The intended changes include widespread nationalizations and redistribution of agricultural land, with a goal of improving the lives and income of the poor.

Despite all these indications of change, however, the ultimate direction Iranian leaders take will depend on the outcome of an ongoing struggle among diverse elements of its clerical leadership.

"There has been a sea change in the Iranian attitude," said Shahram Chubin, an Iranian Middle East expert at the Institute for Higher International Studies in Geneva who believes that Tehran has given up hope of a decisive military victory. "They know the war may be militarily unwinnable, but that peace looks like a defeat. They would prefer to hummer down and hope this will pass."

Virtually all experts on Iranian affairs agree that the reverses on the battlefield began with Iran's failure in late 1986 and early 1987 to capture the Iraqi port city of Basra in a series of attacks.

"To the Basra offensive they had the best weapons," said Gary S. Sick, a former national security expert in the United States and an

Alligator Kills a Florida Girl

ENGLEWOOD, Florida — The body of a 4-year-old girl was recovered here after officers shot an alligator that had dragged her into pond and killed her, wildlife officials said.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Branford Marsalis: Of Pride and Prejudice, Sting and Jazz

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Branford Marsalis is working so much it's embarrassing. He's afraid his friends will get jealous if they know how busy he is. But it's not just for the money. To the consternation of his manager and record company, Marsalis accepts just about any job at any price if the music appeals to him. The reason he can afford such indulgences at the early age of 27 can be explained in one word — Sting.

When Police disbanded and his lead singer went out on his own in 1985 with jazz-oriented rock mate-

rial, he hired the best young jazz musicians he could find. Along with the keyboardist Kenny Kirkland, Marsalis became Sting's ensemble player and featured soloist. Branford had already been a rising star with his trumpet brother Wynton and with Art Blakey and approval was anything but universal when Sting hired him away to become part of a black band working for a white rock star. You heard lines like "selling out for the bread" and "back to the plantation."

Since being featured with Sting, Marsalis has signed a multi-record contract with CBS, has played featured roles in two films and, as he puts it, "people know me as Branford." So it seemed like a step backward when he rejoined Sting on his current "Nothing Like the Sun" world tour and became a saxophone-playing sideman again. "Sting really wanted me to do this 'tour,'" Marsalis explained backstage at a sold-out Bercy Omnisports arena last weekend. "And I'm not naive enough to think that all of a sudden people just started to appreciate my music. I'm perfectly aware of how selfish Sting was promoting us the way he did. Michael Jackson has a great band but you never hear one name mentioned in the show, nobody gets a spotlight but him. This is a very different kind of arrangement. My career took off after Sting. Maybe it would have happened anyway, but nowhere near so fast. This tour is driving me crazy, but I owed him this."

Marsalis projects contagious enthusiasm. He starts speaking in double-time and it's accelerating from there. He says what he thinks, stops to reflect what it might imply, then says "I don't care if it's printed" and goes ahead because it's important to him to say it. He has a pretty good idea who he is. When he dances with Sting on stage — a black jazz musician doing this has had connotations — he seems to be doing it because he likes to dance. He admits to being a ham.

"Everybody in my family is a ham. My son is a ham and he's only two and a half. I've never been nervous on stage or in front of a camera. A camera is only an inanimate object." His role in Spike Lee's movie "School Daze" is "typocasting." I read the script and laughed. I said, "You want to pay me to live in Atlanta for 10 weeks and do this? I do it every day of my life anyway!" I play this wisecracking student, which is just what I was like in school.

The film got some negative reviews, which he attributes to "a manifestation of anger on the part of white reviewers. The problem is that so many critics are not knowledgeable about black life. They never learned about that, they have no way to judge it, it frustrates them. Like there are never any commercials with black guys advertising their hair on television. When we first joined his band, Sting used to watch us comb our hair like it was some sort of magic act. 'Damn! It's so hot they do it!'"

"There's been a lot of Sting-bashing going on ever since he hired our band. People said he was just doing it to get publicity. That's the best thing I ever heard. Sting's using you to get respect," they say. Respect from whom? People who like jazz don't go to rock concerts. I went down to the Village Vanguard with Sting and half the people didn't know who he was. They didn't even want to know. They said 'How you doing man, you from England? You like the music? Solid.' And what kind of publicity? If Sting's using us to get publicity, where does all the publicity go when we aren't with him? Where's all this great respect we're supposed to have that he's supposed to be using? Nobody's after us to do the big TV shows."

Evans was playing saxophone too. Miles did some things with Bill that went beyond the borders of taste. He would pull the horn out of Bill's mouth on stage. When Miles does that to Bill, white people say it's because Bill is white; they ignore the fact that he's doing the same sort of thing to Al Foster. A lot of that goes on.

"It's just America. Blacksploitation movies are more subtle but they're still here. I read a script for a beach movie. I was supposed to be a wise guy black kid always cracking jokes. Everybody gets a girl but me. They said that's because it's a cameo role. 'Cameo' means the black guy doesn't get the girl. I don't need that stuff. I don't have time for it. Fortunately, I have something else I can do. "When I'm playing with rock musicians, I see this look in their eyes — it doesn't matter how much money they have or what big stars they are. They know I'm doing something they could never do. Nothing can replace that. Nobody can ever take that from me, even if I'm dirt poor. Jazz musicians have the ability to play music other guys can never play. And when this tour is over I'm going back to it, back to no record sales, back to playing that still nobody wants to hear. I can hardly wait."

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Shultz 'respects' hostages... he intended to do it... J.S. officials... Shultz said he... with the Soviet... Eduard A. Shevardnadze... the Mideast process... Official said Mr. Shultz... implacable foe of... Shultz he could use... vars between Syria... that resulted in... Mr. Adams... al added, Mr. Adams... would like to believe... peace, and Mr. Shultz to keep... initiative... Ficial said Mr. Shultz... id of U.S. concern... new upsurge of... srael and other... in advised of put... : United States... rrorist activity... was a major... position two years... branded Syria a... ism because of its... dity in an attempt... di jetliner at Lond... w Airport. The... ewer, that the... as had no indication... section to the... aizing two years.



Branford Marsalis (left) rejoined Sting for a world tour. Marsalis is happy but not everyone else is.

Al Rejects... fer to Carry... gs to Europe... nited Press... RUSALFM —... airline... less dead... port live... g pork has... S. Ve don't put... s of our pas... ren't going... bellies of... said Nachum... a spokesman... s said an un... pany propos... sport breed... United States... Al has never... o of swine... e Jewish client... e serves only... s are forbid... is law to eat...

Art Magazines Mix Salon Gloss and Murky Prose

By Jeremy Gerard... NEW YORK — They blatter the cocktail tables of Park Avenue salons and Southampton hideaways, hawking the wares of a multimillion-dollar industry on paper so highly polished that a reader's reflection merges with the images on the cover. Art magazines may seem to be the casual little more than vehicles for glossy reproductions framed by inscrutable prose and gridlocked with gallery advertisements. But for an audience that comprises artists, dealers, collectors, museum curators, dealers, and the odd layman keeping tabs on Neo-Geo, Simulationism and other art fashions, art magazines are something else.

They can confirm a trend, boost a career, mount a gallery — or none of the above. It depends on whom you talk to. They set tongues wagging in a tightly-knit circle. Some of the magazines print news about sales and takeovers and critical as of people — on one side, artists, curators, educators and dealers, and on the other side, the collectors and the generally interested audience." Shanley said. "The most serious readers are the artists."

"Which magazines are most important depends on who you are," said Marcia Tucker, director of the New Museum of Contemporary Art. "For collectors, credibility is how long the magazine's been in existence and how good its reproduction is. Coverage has changed somewhat. The cult of the personality has overridden everything." Artnews stated as its territory the reporting of hard news on the art scene. "Most of the magazines were filled with convoluted nonsense," said Milton Esterow, the publisher and editor. "Even now, there isn't that much art journalism in the art magazines. We've done pieces on abuses in the sale of prints and sculpture reproductions; we even named a couple of our advertisers. Now they're former advertisers."

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'Phantom' Wins Tony for Best Musical

By Mervyn Rothstein... NEW YORK — "The Phantom of the Opera," Andrew Lloyd Webber's version of Gaston Leroux's tale of a ghoul meets girl at the Paris Opéra, won the Tony Award for Best Musical of the 1987-88 Broadway season. "Phantom," an morale and... he loss to Iraq... il of the Fao Pen... been taken by Iran... was a major blow... Ever since 1987, the... been on the defensive... cannot do otherwise... of overwhelming... said Helmo Kropf... al analyst at London... al Institute of Strategic... would find it very... eve that the Iraqis... k through any significant... by all accounts, Iran... in volunteers. Its... ns to be a lack of... remains, it appears... g that there is a... ween the outlooks of... and Iranian Shi... ge, most of the... to find their identity... ionism, rather than... identity that would... is, as advocated... If equal significance... rd — with the excep... — seems to have... and Iraq. The Iraqis have... d themselves as the... "Arab world." Mr. K... While the regime... tribute large subsidies... lions who constitute... supporters — lam... a dead, along with... ra and their new... d the poor urban... mot do enough. Lack... rency revenues, sh... ods, and the incre... n are straining the... Many experts... owing segment of... pears to be tilting... at the sponsoring... ativities, hijacking... king as foreign policy... med out to be harmful... should end if Iran... ternational isolation... Dr. Raza Saad, a... gian with French... ok part in the... lease the last five... ld in Beirut, said... osages is now a direct... e Iranian leadership... Many experts feel... oped to get much... hange for the French... an it fits in the... ed for less in the... g its international... estoring ties with France.

row from London's West End to get the prize — "Les Misérables" won last year. "M. Butterfly," David Henry Hwang's drama based on a true story about a French diplomat's 20-year relationship with a Peking Opera diva who was really a man — and a spy — was named best play. "Anything Goes," Lincoln Center Theatre's version of the 1930s Cole Porter musical, was selected as best revival. It won three awards. "Phantom," which had received 10 nominations, won out over "Into the Woods," Stephen Sondheim and James Lapine's theme and variations on fairy tales. "Woods" had also gotten 10 nominations and had won the Drama Critics Circle Award. But the Sondheim musical took the prizes for best score and book of a musical — for Sondheim and Lapine, respectively — and wound up with three awards. Sondheim has won more Tonys — five — than any other composer. "M. Butterfly" also won over the Drama Critics Circle winner, August Wilson's "Joe Turner's Come and Gone." Wilson won last year's best-play Tony, for "Fences."



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Tough act to follow.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, volume, and price changes.

Market Sales table showing volume and price for various market segments.

NYSE Index table showing high, low, close, and change for various indices.

Mondays NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press.

AMEX Diary table listing stock symbols and their daily price movements.

NASDAQ Index table showing composite index values and changes.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading volume stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing yields and prices for various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table showing daily trading statistics and volume.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing volume and price for odd-lot transactions.

Dow Jones Averages table showing the performance of the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing the S&P 500 index value and change.

NASDAQ Diary table listing stock symbols and their daily price movements on NASDAQ.

AMEX Stock Index table showing the AMEX stock index value and change.

N.Y. Stocks Post Modest Gain

NEW YORK — A rally in the final hour helped push stock prices higher Monday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange, extending the gains won in last week's record advance. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose nearly 115 points last week, added another 3.91 to close at 2,075.21. The index was down nearly 7 points with less than an hour to the final bell. Advances topped declines by about a 3-4 ratio. Volume slowed to 152.46 million shares, compared with the 189.60 million traded Friday. Stocks opened mixed and the Dow then fell about 12 points before cutting that deficit in half around midday. The index then retreated again to a deficit of about 14 points before stabilizing and moving toward the late-session jump. "This type of performance is a real plus," said Don R. Hays, director of investment strategy at Wheat, First Securities in Richmond, Virginia. "We are starting to see things lining up in gear. This is especially good when you consider that Monday is historically one of the weaker days." Mr. Hays said the market needed "some help from the Fed to get a good, broadly rally under way," and a further easing of short-term rates would do the trick. "Interest rates and psychology are moving this market," Mr. Hays said. "And we know the psychology has become pretty positive in the past few weeks." Broad market indexes also posted modest gains. The NYSE composite index rose 0.24 to 150.55. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose

0.60 to 267.05. The price of an average share gained 5 cents. Peter Brodie, executive vice president of Centre Square Investment Group in Philadelphia, agreed that investors should be pleased with the activity. "The worst thing that could have occurred would have been a runaway to the upside," Mr. Brodie said. "This rally is far from being over." He said interest rates were in the process of turning lower, crediting the moderation in rates for part of the Dow's 115-point jump last week. "The pessimism had gotten so severe, but there was no pickup in the momentum to the downside," Mr. Brodie said. "With corporate earnings continuing to be phenomenally strong, we could see 2,200 over the next three to four weeks." Allgheny Power & Light was the most active issue, down 1/4 to 39 3/4. Union Electric followed, down 1/4 to 23 1/4. Vario was third, up 1/4 to 34. AT&T was off 1/4 to 27. IBM gained 1/4 to 114 1/4. Among the blue chips, General Electric was up 1/4 to 42 1/4, American Express was up 1/4 to 27. Woolworth was up 1/4 to 51 1/4 and Merck was up 1/4 to 55 1/4. Macmillan Inc. jumped 3/4 to 75. The publishing company, which Saturday received a sweetened merger proposal of \$73 a share from Robert M. Bass Group Inc., said it would consider the new offer later this week. Texaco added 1/4 to 50 1/4. The company said it had reached an agreement to sell its West German operations for a price in excess of \$1.2 billion. Prices closed higher in slow trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Large table of stock prices and changes, organized by sector and alphabetically.

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Large advertisement on the right side of the page, partially visible, with text including 'NEWS', 'HEPO: PROMOT...', and 'WITH'.

Greece's New Reckoning

An Upbeat Mood

After Volatile Years, Athens Seeks Positive International Role

By Giles Merritt

ATHENS—The expensive boutiques of the Kolonaki district of Athens nestling at the foot of Mount Lycabettos are not the best guide to the true state of the Greek economy. But they are a good barometer of the mood of Greece.

Greece's economic position remains precarious by most Western European standards. Yet there is an upbeat mood these days, as evidenced by the profusion of high fashion, costly jewelry and gleaming limousines on display in the heart of Athens. Tourism still underpins the national economy, so to some extent Greece's status continues to be that of a playground for northern Europe and America.

But a third of the 10 million population now lives in the capital, and Athens has the prosperous appearance of any other major European city.

There is a palpable feeling that despite the difficult times Greece has lived through during the 1980s, now the country is on the upswing. Democracy is once again stable and assured in its native land, and the time of the Colonels' dictatorship that endured from 1967 to 1974 is these days a fading memory.

The self-confidence of Greeks today is particularly evident in the country's foreign relationships. External affairs are of key importance to Greece, both politically and economically. Greece relies heavily on financial assistance from Europe and the United States and on domestic investment to fuel its industrialization. It also likes to see itself as the political hub of, and spokesman for, the Eastern Mediterranean and for the poorer "South" of the 12-nation European Community.

The government believes that Europe should not cede the major policy initiatives in the Mediterranean to the United States, and that instead the EC should play a much more coherent role in the Mediterranean. This view of itself as the active ingredient in the Mediterranean region's political processes may help to account for an assertiveness that can border on

There is a palpable feeling that Greece is on the upswing.

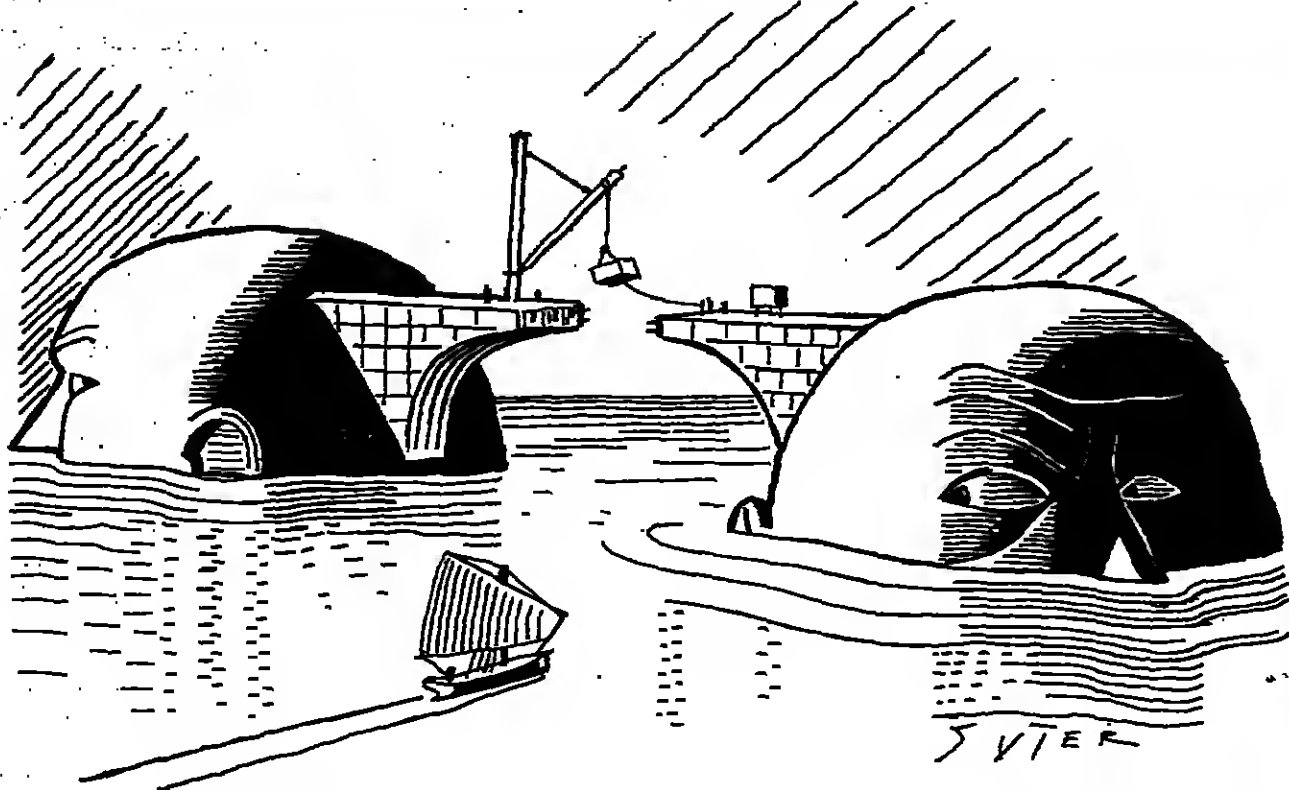
brashness in Greece's dealings with the other members of the EC and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The country's relations with the United States are arguably more volatile still. They go a good deal deeper than Greece's refusal to forget the U.S. "betrayal" of standing by when Turkish troops invaded Cyprus in 1974. It is an enormously complicated relationship, not least because the Greek-American population in the United States of some 4 million people means that one Greek family in three has an American branch.

"Dukakis fever" is sweeping the country, and for many Greeks it is as if Michael S. Dukakis has already won the race to the White House. Meanwhile, the uncertain future of the four major U.S. military bases in Greece is due to be settled before the end of 1988, and any anti-Americanism the Greek authorities may feel has to be tempered by the knowledge that, to the Greek people, the United States is not a foreign country like any other.

Greece's greater self-confidence in international affairs is a reflection of its more constructive role. The country has seven and a half years of EC membership behind it and, on July 1, will take over the revolving six-month presidency of the EC's Council of Ministers. The present government's early doubts about EC

Continued on page 12



Capitalizing on the 'Davos Spirit'

By Carol Reed

ATHENS—When Turgut Ozal starts an official visit to Athens on Monday, it will be the first by a Turkish prime minister in 36 years.

It sets an important milestone in a new Greek-Turkish rapprochement launched in January after decades of tension between the two neighbors and wary North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies.

The talks, which are to last until Wednesday, are expected to be dominated by the emotional issue of Cyprus's 14-year division. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said he intended to discuss the "essential requisites" of removing 30,000-35,000 Turkish occupation troops and another 65,000 recent Turkish settlers from northern Cyprus.

While Mr. Ozal initially shied away from discussing Cyprus, he recently told Turkish journalists "I will discuss it. . . We will hear his view and tell him ours."

Mr. Ozal and Mr. Papandreu met on Jan. 31 at the annual World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, and started the first real communication between the two rivals in nearly a decade.

Although they had been photographed shaking hands at an earlier Davos meeting in 1986, this time they got down to talking after a near brush with war in March 1987 over disputed oil drilling rights in the northern Aegean Sea. They met again in Brussels in March when they agreed to set up a telephone hot line and to meet once a year.

Mr. Papandreu asserted that the Aegean crisis had not been "theater" and had played a catalytic role in bringing them together. In ensuing months, the two men exchanged several written messages to defuse the tension that almost had led to a naval conflict. The result was the Davos meeting and a commitment to what Mr. Papandreu called a "no war" policy with "no guarantees."

While Mr. Ozal, who repeatedly had said he was willing to meet with Mr. Papandreu

"anywhere, anytime," is largely credited with cooling the atmosphere, the Greek prime minister sought to build on it by sending a message of congratulations to the Turkish leader when he won parliamentary elections in December in which he hailed "our personal communication."

Since January, Greek politics have been dominated by political and economic meetings, new accords, optimism and, recently, some disappointment with the process of hammering out solutions to a tangled web of old problems ranging from relatively easy issues such as visas to more complex ones like delineation of the Aegean seabed and Cyprus.

Greek conservative opposition leaders accuse Mr. Papandreu's ruling Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, or PASOK, of going into the Davos meetings with no preparation. Stephanos Manos, a leader of the opposition New Democracy Party, said: "I haven't found a single guy in the Foreign Ministry who made

Continued on page 11

IN THE NEWS

Jan. 30: Ozal, Papandreu Meet in Switzerland

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece met at Davos, Switzerland, in the first face-to-face encounter between Greek and Turkish heads of government in 10 years. They discussed differences over the Aegean and established two high-level committees to discuss political problems and boost economic cooperation.

March 4: 2 Leaders Issue A Joint Declaration

The Greek and Turkish prime ministers issue a joint declaration announcing moves to settle differences on issues such as the fate of missing persons in Cyprus and Greek property seized by Turkey. The declaration followed talks at the end of a NATO summit meeting in Brussels.

April 15: Greece Says U.S. Stalls Base Talks

Greece blames the United States for the lack of progress in negotiations to reach a new accord on the U.S. bases in Greece. The present one expires in December. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has said that a new accord must be tied to progress on Greek-Turkish disputes over the Aegean Sea and over Cyprus.

May 27: Foreign Ministers Hold Talks in Athens

The Greek and Turkish foreign ministers and three days of talks in Athens without touching on the issues of the Aegean Sea and Cyprus. They also pledged to work toward agreements on trade, industry and tourism.

June 6: Strike Wave Spreads Across Greece

Army trucks are brought in to provide transportation after bus and taxi drivers launched a 48-hour nationwide strike over higher wages and improved working conditions. Social security doctors began a five-day strike, and a teachers' strike entered its third week after weekend talks with the government failed to satisfy demands.

Financial market data including X Most Active, X Stock Index, and various market figures.

GREECE: A COUNTRY WITH POTENTIAL

GREECE is the perfect combination of past and present — and a country with potential for a bright future. A fact which shows in the many different products Greece has to offer. A range which includes from traditional products to high tech industrial products. All Greek products reflect high quality and meet international standards. And many provide exceptional opportunities for great success in foreign markets: Among Greek products presently being exported world wide are: Olive oil, olives, cheese, tomato pulp, pasta, pickled vegetables, canned fruits, wine, tobacco, dairy products, flowers, footwear, ready to wear, textiles, building materials, minerals, marble, cement, industrial equipment, oil refinery products, ship building and repairs, pleasure crafts, medical and dental machinery, software etc.



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Once Stormy EC Ties Enter Calmer Era

By Giles Merritt

ATHENS — The pros and cons of belonging to the European Community can have been debated in few member countries with the same fury and passion as in Greece. In the years since Greece joined on Jan. 1, 1981, its relationship with the rest of the community has often been stormy and controversial.

The PASOK socialist government that came to power in October of that year was at first vehemently opposed to EC membership. In opposition, it had threatened to take the country out of the community within a matter of months should it win at the polls. Then, the new prime minister, Andreas Papandreu, promised a referendum to enable the Greek people to decide the question.

That referendum has never been held, and for some years now has been something the government would clearly prefer to be forgotten. PASOK's change of heart reflects the realities of being in government, and also the pressures for staying in that were exerted from within Greece.

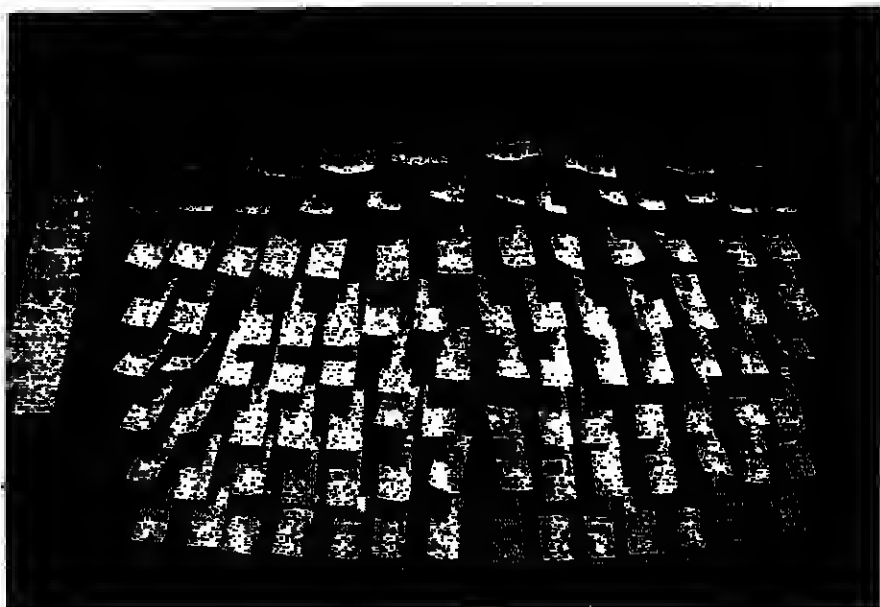
The business and financial community soon made it clear to the new government that to leave the EC would be a backward step that might do great damage to the economic and political fabric of the country. It also became evident that there was considerable popular support among Greeks for the idea of being "in Europe."

The government has nevertheless fought hard to win improved terms from the rest of the EC. It has skillfully played on the fact that it is much easier to negotiate with the EC from within. In December 1984 at an EC summit meeting in Dublin, Mr. Papandreu appealed many Europeans when, in a surprise move, he held the community to ransom. He announced that Greece would single-handedly veto the planned enlargement of the EC to include Spain and Portugal unless Greece received a substantial increase in EC financial assistance.

The shock tactic of holding this political gun to the heads of his fellow leaders worked. Greece today receives an estimated 1.5 billion European Currency Units (\$1.25 billion) a year in various grants and budgetary transfers. And it is to get half of the 4 billion ECUs that is to be spent over the coming seven years on the poorer regions of Spain, Portugal and Greece.

"There are two ways to judge the effects on the Greek economy of being part of the Common Market," says Yannis Papantoniou, secretary of state at Greece's Ministry of the National Economy. "There is the 'static' balance sheet and the 'dynamic' one."

The static calculation, meaning the difference between the net receipts Greece gets from the European Community and the country's soaring imports, is "probably negative," admits Mr. Papantoniou. "But the dynamic effect, measured by the stimulatory nature of EC membership, now points to a positive future."



Lottery tickets on sale in Athens.

He has in mind the cross-border partnerships and joint ventures that stem from being in the EC, and also the stimulus of foreign competition on Greece's previously protected and inefficient industries.

In static terms, it is certainly true to say that foreign competitors from elsewhere in Europe have made heavy inroads into the Greek market. The cost of these rising imports has easily outstripped the financial receipts from the EC that Greece now enjoys. Bank of Greece statistics show that since 1980 import penetration of the market for manufactured goods has gone from about 24 percent to 33 percent, "and this trend should be expected to continue over the

coming years, even though at a slower pace," adds the central bank.

On the dynamic front, two clear advantages have emerged.

In the first place, Greece's exports have begun to show a healthy increase. Between 1985 and 1987 they rose 46.5 percent, and so caught up and overtook imports which grew by 38.5 percent in that period.

The second improvement is the inflow of private capital and new investment spending. Last year, private capital inflows reached \$1.7 billion, up from \$800 million in 1986, and investment in physical assets doubled to \$300 million from \$150 million the year before.

1992 Provokes Fears

ATHENS — While Western Europe is hurrying toward the completion of the European Community's internal market, Greece seems to be languishing on the fringes.

Greece has been a member of the community since Jan. 1, 1981, but still lags far behind the economic development of most of its partners. Closing that gap between now and 1992 appears to be a real long shot. "We weren't prepared for 1981 and we won't be prepared for 1992," said Panayote Dimitras, an Athens-based pollster.

Greek businessmen have been critical of Greece's limited attention so far to the unified market. "The deadline may be 1992," said the spokesman for a large oil company, "but we won't be aware of it until 1993."

Even leading businessmen and politicians are just beginning to see the dangers of not being ready to implement the Single European Act. So far, the prevailing reaction is fear, but little real action.

Stephanos Manos, a leader of the conservative opposition party, remarked: "Going around Greece, I sense a sort of metaphysical fear of 1992. In a farming district, I was told Germans would buy all our productive land and outproduce the Greeks. In Athens, captains of industry are scared their businesses will be taken over."

The Greek economy could very well become "leaner and meaner," as one Greek business leader put it.

The economy is bottom-heavy — most businesses are family-owned and have 10 or fewer employees.

Dimitris Marinopoulos, head of one of Greece's largest pharmaceutical companies,

foresees many companies disappearing, either going out of business under the weight of competition or being bought out by foreign companies.

This has already begun. In May, the giant Nestlé company bought out Pavides Chocolate Factory S.A. of Athens, one of Greece's biggest chocolate producers.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu acknowledged that "the restructuring of the Greek economy progressed very little during the initial five-year transitional period of accession." In May, he urged industrialists to "exploit, to the largest possible extent, the grace period before the 1992 community integration." He added, "Made in Greece should become a title of honor for Greek producers."

Mr. Papandreu promised that the government would "seek to prevent a European Community infiltration into the Greek economy before the integration of the internal market." This, he said, will be done through government investment projects and through incentives to improve Greece's relatively poor standards of productivity and quality.

Most commentators, though, say the bulk of investment will come from private initiative. And the big investors are talking tourism. This sector is already Greece's chief foreign exchange earner after direct exports. The Helmsley-Spear group of New York developers, for example, just announced a \$100 million, 2,000-bed tourist complex on Mykonos.

Greece's real role after 1992 may be as the Florida of Europe. The next five years will tell.

Carol Reed

Deficits Persist

Economy Begins Realignment

By Carol Reed

ATHENS — After a two-year program aimed at stabilization, the Greek economy is beginning to realign itself, with most of the major indicators, however, continue to persist, climbing to new highs every month.

After the belt-tightening program, officials will be addressing both deficit problems with supply-side solutions. They predict improvement on nearly all fronts. Private-sector spokesmen agree but think the bureaucrats are moving "at a snail's pace."

The government is trying to tackle the \$6.94 billion trade deficit this year with a big push to lure private investment. It is a move that inspires bemused grins among Greek industrialists who have accused the ruling Socialists in Athens of anti-private investment behavior since they came to power in October 1981. "Reality seems to have caught up with us," one said.

The aim is to create strong export growth to counteract an expected increase in imports and, thus, improve the trade deficit. Record trade deficits hardly seem to preoccupy economic policy-makers. Such deficits "may be disappointing, but not alarming," said Eleftherios Papageorgiou, deputy governor of the Bank of Greece.

The deficits are seen as a by-product of the government's decision to concentrate more on reducing inflation.

"There are policy trade-offs," explained a Western analyst. "The government has decided that inflation is the No. 1 target. They can't take vigorous action now toward establishing a [export-enhancing] weaker drachma, because that would hike inflation almost immediately."

The drachma depreciated only 8.1 percent in 1987, slowing considerably from an overall rate of 11.5 percent in 1986.

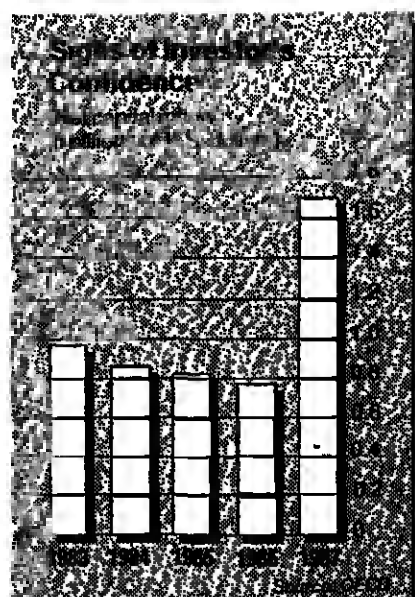
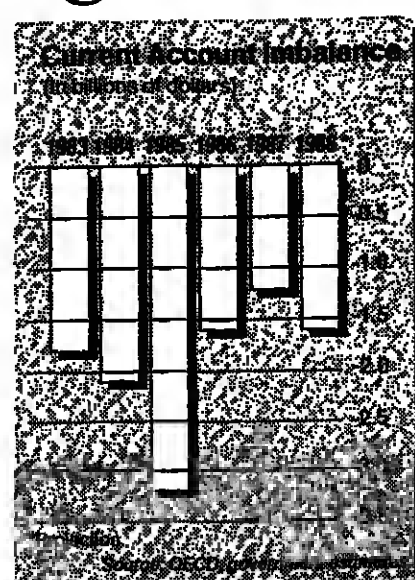
"If we wanted a more substantial industrial base, we should depreciate more, but rapid depreciation is not justified with such a big services sector," Mr. Papageorgiou said.

Services, producing 57 percent of gross national product, are by far the largest sector of the economy, which was built in the 1960s and 1970s on tourism and shipping.

The public deficit, a reflection of the huge state sector's swollen employment rolls and large borrowing requirements, is a hotter issue for a Socialist government. Wholesale dismissals are politically out of the question. So the solution, this year at least, is to increase tax collections in a society where tax evasion is widespread. Greece's extraordinarily large self-employed population has become expert at avoiding taxation. Greeks are even finding ways around value-added tax, introduced in January 1987, although it requires receipts for the first time. However, new personal income tax reforms are expected to increase tax revenues beginning next year.

The government's new expansionary policy is being based on the successes of the 1986-1987 stabilization measures, which centered on cutting major deficits by virtually freezing wage controls, introducing a series of bank liberalization measures and bringing external borrowing down.

The current account deficit, which reached \$3.3 billion in 1983, fell in 1987 to \$1.296



receipts 20 percent to \$1.2 billion. Also important among invisibles were \$1.67 billion transfers from the European Community which since Greece's accession on Jan. 1, 1981 has been contributing millions in agricultural subsidies and regional development and agricultural funds. The EC will also contribute 2 billion ECUs over seven years for private investment in economically depressed areas of Greece under the Integrated Mediterranean Program.

The less encouraging trade figures mirror Greece's relatively small industrial base, which accounts for only 19 percent of GNP, low competitiveness compared to other European products and increased penetration of EC products. While exports increased 24.4 percent, totaling \$5.6 billion, imports grew only 2 percent but totaled more than double the value of exports, or \$12.54 billion.

Stelios Argyros, the new president of the Greek Federation of Industrialists, said the lack of competitiveness is the chief cause of a relatively poor export performance. There is a big need to upgrade productivity — now at 46 percent of the level of Greece's notified European partners — and to improve the shoddy product quality.

"Competitiveness would push up export and wouldn't leave the market open to imports, especially from the EC," Mr. Argyros said.

Inflation, one of the major targets, dropped from an average annual rate of 23 percent in 1986 to 16.4 percent in 1987. Inflation will fall in 1988 to 12 percent, according to EC estimates. But, as one analyst, Panayote Dimitras, said: "This is not enough. Even 8 percent would be high when other European countries have 3-4 percent." Greek inflation persists more than three times the average EC rate.

In parallel, the inflation-fueled public deficit showed some improvement in 1987 as percentage of GDP. The net public sector borrowing requirement fell to 13.5 percent of GDP against 14 percent in 1986 and 17.2 percent in 1985. But in sheer volume, the public-sector deficit doubled from \$957 million in 1986 to \$1.954 billion in 1987. This is mainly due to drops in tax collections, the rise in crude oil prices and increased government transfers to the struggling national Social Insurance Fund.

Exacerbating the public deficit is the cost of about 45 government-subsidized "problematic" companies, "kept alive to preserve thousands of jobs 'at any cost,'" Mr. Argyros said.

Some of these companies, including the unprofitable nickel-maker Larco S.A., may be auctioned but the government "still doesn't really know what to do," Mr. Argyros said.

Investment has become something of the salvation of the economy in the coming years, would be "particularly cautious" ... within impressive targets as regards employment, production and income." He said economic development would be aimed at accelerating productive investments.

Greek private enterprise, following exceptional profits in 1986 and 1987 and with the expectation of more in 1988, has already started to invest. The private Institute of Economic and Industrial Research estimates that investment by existing private Greek industries will increase in 1988 by about 60 percent.

billion. At the same time, because of increased private-sector confidence in government economic measures, Greeks abroad increased by 81.8 percent their bank deposits, real estate purchases and other autonomous capital inflows. Such inflows, after a lapse in the mid-1980s, again more than covered the current account deficit. Net official borrowing was only \$278 million, which contributed to a tripling of official reserves from 1985 to 1987.

The fall in the current account deficit resulted from invisible payments building up a surplus faster than exports, and imports created a trade deficit.

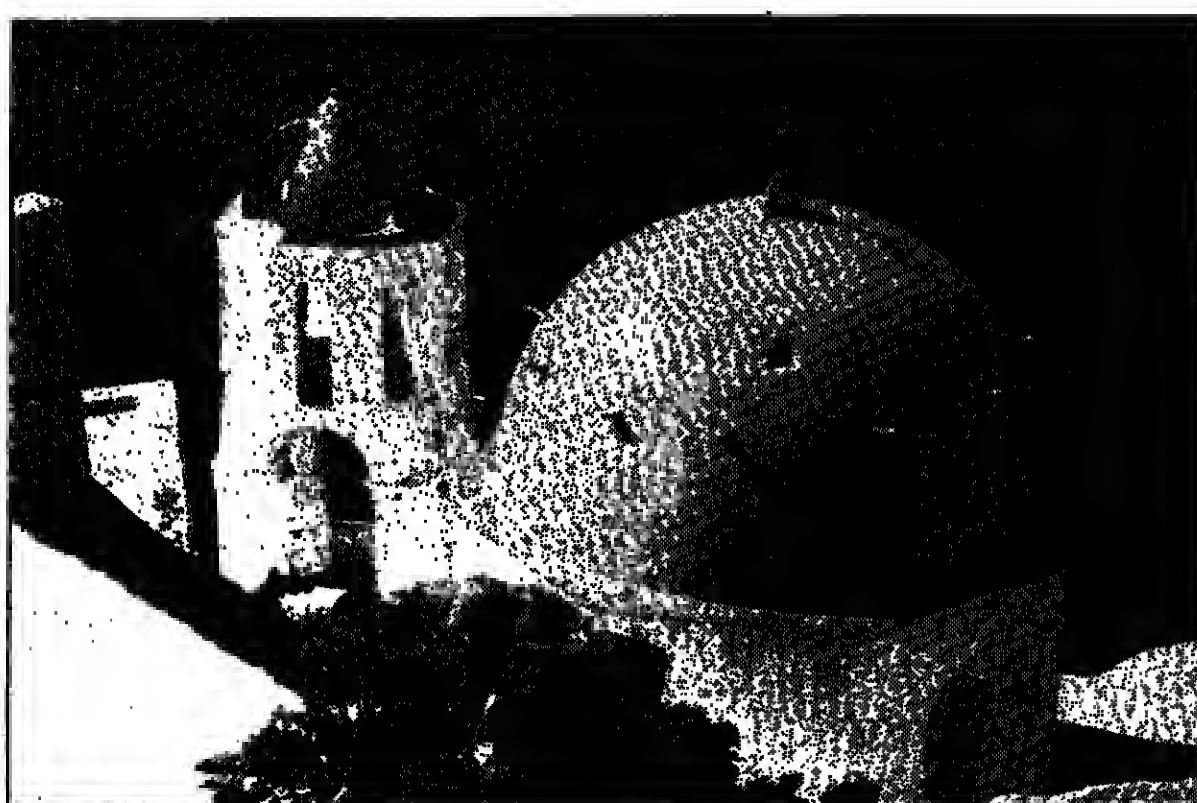
Invisible receipts increased 30.4 percent, to \$8.5 billion. Tourism alone, with \$2.2 billion, accounted for 52 percent of total invisibles payments and covered better than half of the trade deficit. An estimated 8.5 million tourists will visit Greece in 1988, including more than 360,000 American tourists despite a U.S. advisory warning of travel through Athens airport following a TWA hijacking in June 1985.

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Maritime Industrial Area
(Greek letters: MARITIME)
Estimated total cost: \$ 50 million approximately.

Following the competition for tenders in 1986 for the establishment of the first N.A.V.I.P.E. at Pitygall near Astakos in the District of Akarnania, ETBA proceeded with the immediate realization of this project. Work on the marine infrastructure started in the spring of 1987 while the gradual installation of the private investors is expected to commence at the end of 1988.



Unit for the production of potassium fertilizers
Estimated cost of the first stage of this project: \$ 7 million.



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Dealing With Washington and Ankara

U.S. Ties, About-Face With Turkey Test Papandreou's Ingenuity

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON — The United States and Greece are so entangled, the joke goes in Athens, that they are interchangeable: after the next elections the United States will have a Greek president — Michael S. Dukakis, the son of Greek immigrants — and Greece's president will be American.

To American ears, this is a sly dig at Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's assertive American wife, his background as head of the economics department at the University of California at Berkeley, and at his long delay in fulfilling campaign promises to evict four big U.S. military bases. To the Greeks, however, it is a warning: Mr. Papandreou cannot look pro-American if he wants to avoid being ousted from his powerful job and kicked upstairs to the largely ceremonial presidency.

Greek-American relations have never been simple. Mr. Papandreou was elected with strong backing from the left, in large part because he vowed to leave the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to shut down the U.S. bases. But he has instead strengthened NATO and, in 1983, he extended the pact that keeps the bases operating for five years.

He brought Athens audiences to frenzies of anti-Turkish feeling with his saber-rattling speeches against Ankara, and his claim to heavy U.S. aid hinges on that adversarial relationship. But he has stanned his own bureaucrats and opened the entire structure of Greek foreign policy by opening direct talks with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey.

Things are moving fast, but it's hard to tell which direction, one Greek diplomat said recently. In Greece, ambiguity is just another classic art. That makes things hard for U.S. diplomats, who say they want simply to end Greek-Turkish antagonism to strengthen NATO, of which both are members. Yet the perceived threat from Turkey is Mr. Papandreou's main argument for keeping the U.S. bases before his leftist critics.

As Mr. Papandreou gears up for elections in June 1989, his credibility is under fire from the anti-American left and from the broad anti-



Prime Minister Papandreou

Turkish majority. So he is widely expected to announce in July that the base agreement is "terminated" as of Dec. 31, as the Greek text of the pact allows him to do. The implication will be that all U.S. military personnel must depart over the next 17 months.

The Americans, however, using the equally official English text, are expected to regard the treaty as "irrevocable" on Dec. 31. The bottom line: talks will continue — over pollutant terms, from the perspective of Mr. Papandreou's reelection campaign, and over renewal terms, from the U.S. viewpoint. No one expects a resolution until well past the June vote.

Serious issues are at stake on both sides. With 6-percent unemployment, 16-percent inflation and a slightly negative growth rate last year, Greece does not want to alienate American money. That means the \$344 million in grants it received from Congress last year, the \$50 million that the bases' 3,500 Americans and dependents pump annually into the local economy, and the huge U.S. chunk of the \$1.8 billion Greece took in from tourists in 1987. A

base agreement also would signal that Greece is a stable place for new investment, an image that Mr. Papandreou badly wants to project.

To the Americans, the four bases are a multibillion dollar investment, and two are crucial to U.S. strategic planning: Souda, on Crete, which can shelter the entire Sixth Fleet, and Nea Makri at Marathon, a pivotal submarine communications setup. Moving them even to nearby Pentagon would be staggeringly expensive — the Pentagon is not saying how expensive — and, Defense Department officials say, they would lose some effectiveness.

The energetic Greek-American community is another factor. Over State Department opposition it has pummeled Congress into providing \$7 in aid to Greece for every \$10 that goes to Turkey, a ratio that greatly favors Greece's much smaller economy. As tensions lessen with Turkey, that proportion will be harder to justify.

But the Greek left says the aid is not worth the risk of being subjected to capricious U.S. politics. When the State Department warned U.S. vacationers away from Athens Airport in 1985 after two terrorist incidents originated there, Greece lost an estimated \$700 million in tourist income, and diplomats estimate that "hundreds" of business deals were lost.

Now the airport is regarded as one of the most secure in Europe, but the Greek government remains bitter over the incident — and nervous. Will U.S. negotiators play "the terrorism card" to threaten Greece into renewing the bases agreement?

"Greece still refuses to point the finger" at nations that Washington says are proven sources of terrorism, one State Department official said, "but nobody is calculating that" as a factor in the bases talks.

The negotiating teams held their sixth round of talks in Washington last month, and the Greek government reported that "there was no coincidence of views but there does not seem to be an impasse." With the seventh round set for the end of June in Athens, the entangled relationship shows no signs of becoming simple any time soon.

JOANNE OMANG is on the staff of The Washington Post.



The U.S. military base at Nea Makri.

Capitalizing on the 'Davos Spirit'

Continued from page 9

any meticulous preparation. My guess is there was none.

As a result, he said, "The Turks have gained too much ground. . . . Things are bound to go sour that way. Whoever follows PASOK will not stick to those things."

In one of the most pointed criticisms to date, former Prime Minister George Rallis said that in the letters exchanged before Davos, Mr. Papandreou had acceded to a Turkish demand not to drill outside Greece's territorial waters in return for a similar Turkish pledge.

The 1987 crisis stemmed from an Athens-based oil consortium's plan to drill outside the six-mile limit off the island of Thassos.

The consortium is already drilling Greece's only commercial oilfield at Prinos. Turkey disputed Greece's right to drill because the two countries had not yet agreed on how to divide the continental shelf. Mr. Manos, who was energy minister in the previous government, called Mr. Papandreou's assurance to Mr. Ozal "unsustainable and ridiculous."

Mr. Manos believes that if the consortium had been allowed to drill Turkey would not have reacted. "There was a good chance of getting 20 percent of our annual petroleum needs east of Thassos," he said.

Over months of working for rapprochement, Greek and Turkish negotiators say they have made progress, but primarily in terms of establishing a framework for what both sides hope will eventually be great strides in political and economic relations. Business cooperation has turned out to be the engine driving govern-

ment-level political and economic relations. That, according to Turkey's foreign minister, Mesut Yilmaz, is precisely what the two prime ministers intended.

The two business communities had tried over the years to step up cooperation, but such attempts were not popular. A bilateral meeting in Athens three years ago, for example, moved Greek journalists to decry "war investments" from Turkey.

But the good will of Davos created an opportunity that businessmen did not allow to get away. Theodore Papalexopoulos, since named head of a private Greek council for business cooperation with Turkey, walked up with a Turkish colleague to the two prime ministers at Davos and said: "You have unlocked the door, we business people will go through."

But business's initial gallop slowed to a walk as executives began complaining about bureaucratic barriers and "a grave lack of information." The Greeks became more cautious and worried that the Turks would try to take away markets, particularly in competing fields such as tourism, textiles and agricultural products.

Soon afterward, Greece agreed to sign a protocol making it party to Turkey's 1964 association agreement with the European Community.

Greece had long said that, because of Turkey's occupation of northern Cyprus, it remained opposed to Turkey's efforts to improve ties with the EC, most important of which was Turkey's application last year for full membership. Following the Davos thaw, Greece loosened up a little, but still refused to sign a fourth financial protocol under the association agree-

ment releasing 600 million European Currency Units (\$500 million) to Turkey until Ankara removes its troops and settlers from Cyprus.

The Greek position on Cyprus became more strident in May, so much so that many observers feared that the "spirit of Davos" was in jeopardy. Greece insisted that progress on the Cyprus problem and improvement in Turkey's human rights record be linked to Turkey's application for full membership.

Mr. Yilmaz said Turkey's policies could not be "rooted out" to the EC bid. Mr. Ozal quickly smoothed things over by confirming that he would, indeed, visit Athens.

Political and economic committees, established by the two prime ministers at Davos to work out solutions to specific problems, met in late May. Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias called the results of the political committee "satisfactory for both sides," even though it took a day simply to agree on an agenda.

The political side agreed on a range of issues from air rights over the Aegean to NATO infrastructure projects in both countries. The economic side agreed to establish a new institutional and legal framework for increased cooperation in areas such as trade, construction, energy, tourism.

The records appear to have set a positive tone for Mr. Ozal's visit. The outcome of talks so far, said Mr. Papoulias, "indicate many encouraging steps have been taken in the right direction."

CAROL REED is a journalist based in Athens.

Saga of U.S. Bases Epitomizes Strains

ATHENS — The saga of the four U.S. military bases in Greece neatly encapsulates the stresses and strains of the Greek-American relationship. It would not be to Greece's advantage if the bases were abandoned and a security vacuum treated in the Eastern Mediterranean, but the opportunity to tease and taunt Washington seems one that Athens cannot resist.

"The main problem is that we believe the bases should also serve Greece's national interest," says a senior Greek government official of the negotiations now taking place over the future of the bases. But so far the Greeks have not stipulated the conditions they think might ensure that their national interests are best served.

Greece's Socialist government is playing a cat-and-mouse game over the bases. It has

steadfastly refused to spell out its terms, and is thus trying to place the United States government in the position where it must propose new conditions that may or may not prove acceptable. Greek ministers make it plain that U.S. support for Greece's position in its intractable territorial disputes with Turkey, and, of course, over the Cyprus question, is above all what Athens still hopes to gain.

The Greek government's objections to the bases are clear-cut, even though they do not add up to a sound argument for expelling U.S. forces from this crucially important but unstable corner of the Mediterranean. In the first place, say the Greek authorities, the bases are purely American and have no NATO role.

Secondly, although U.S. forces have been permitted on Greek soil since the early 1950s, the current agreement is now almost at an end.

The five-year pact negotiated in 1983 has no renewal provision, say the Greeks, and the United States should therefore prepare to withdraw its personnel.

Just what conditions Washington must agree to in order to secure the agreement's renewal remains to be seen. The one solution that does appear to be ruled out, however, is that the bases should become part of the NATO command structure.

The suspicion must be that one of Greece's reasons for spinning out the negotiations inconclusively is political. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou may hope to secure his support among critics on the left wing of his party who have been annoyed by his economic austerity measures and his government's perceived betrayal of socialist principles.

Giles Merritt

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Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'Fears', 'ent', and 'k Exchange bull trail'.

Archaeology

Greece Persists to Call on U.K. For the Return of Elgin Marbles

By Barry James

PARIS — At the time, some saw it as a kind of divine retribution that after he had stripped the marble carvings from the Parthenon, Lord Elgin lost his nose.

"Noseless himself," wrote Lord Byron in reference to Lord Elgin's disfigurement. "he brings here noseless blocks, to show what time has done and what the pox."

Thomas Bruce, the seventh Earl of Elgin, was the British ambassador at Constantinople between 1799 and 1803. There, he used his influence to obtain a firman, an official document ordering Turkish officials in Athens not to hinder his workers "from taking away any pieces of stones with inscriptions or figures."

By the time they had finished, Lord Elgin's men had removed nearly half the original 524 feet (156 meters) of the Parthenon frieze, 14 of the 92 metopes on the entablature, and 17 of the monumental figures on the pediments.

Lord Elgin argued that rival French treasure seekers, *time burners* and *curio hunters* would have taken the marbles had he not. He also said that the building, which had already been damaged by iconoclasts and the explosion of a gunpowder store, risked being destroyed by Turkish occupiers, who had built a mosque in the lee of its remaining columns.

Lord Elgin's artistic adviser, a Neapolitan painter named Giovanni Battista Lusieri, acquired a number of other important pieces from the Acropolis, including one of the four Caryatids and a column from the Erechtheum and four slabs of the frieze of the Temple of Victory.

The removal of the statuary was seen as a hateful action by the subjugated Greeks and was widely questioned at the time in England. The despoliation, said Byron in *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, had taken away "what Goth, and Turk and Time hath spared" and had dishonored Britain by removing "the last poor plunder from a bleeding land."

Lord Elgin himself was impoverished by the expense of acquiring, shipping and storing the marbles, and after a parliamentary debate in which the propriety of his action was questioned, he was allowed to sell them to the nation in 1816 for £35,000. Lord Elgin claimed he had suffered a huge loss.

The sculptures were immediately transferred to the British Museum, where they still remain and where, says Melina Mercouri, the Greek minister of culture, "they do not belong."

The Greek government's demand for the return of the marbles has fallen on deaf ears in the present Conservative government in Britain. And the British Museum will not bear of handing back its most important treasure. Its trustees say that to do so would "establish a precedent for the piecemeal dismemberment of collections which recognize no arbitrary boundaries of time and place."

Besides, museum officials ask, echoing the earl himself, would the marbles have survived at all had Lord Elgin left them in Athens? But as in the early 19th century, some people



Photograph/The British Museum

Pantheon friezes brought to England by Lord Elgin (above right, in a drawing in the British Museum); above, horsemen of the west frieze; right, sacrificial victim in the south frieze.



In Britain continue to believe that the marbles belong in Greece. A committee has been formed for the restitution of the sculptures.

And Miss Mercouri has several allies among the opposition Labor Party, including the party leader, Neil Kinnock. On a visit to Athens several years ago, Mr. Kinnock pledged that if he became prime minister his government would legislate to return the marbles. The Parthenon without them, he said, is like a smile without teeth.

This was artistic license since there is no thought of putting the sculptures back on the Parthenon. They would rapidly deteriorate in the corrosive pollution of Athens.

Like other works of sculpture, the remaining three Caryatids holding up the portico of the Erechtheum had to be removed several years ago and replaced with copies because of atmospheric damage. The statues are now displayed along with other works of art from the Acropolis in a small museum behind the Parthenon.

To house these treasures better and to relieve overcrowding, the government plans to build a museum at the foot of the Acropolis on the site of an old gendarmes barracks.

As part of an effort to raise the \$20 million cost of the building, Miss Mercouri's ministry is organizing a gala concert called "The Stars Shine for the Acropolis." The concert, featuring dancers from the New York City Ballet, the American Ballet Theater and the Paris Opera accompanied by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra of London, will be held on Aug. 3, in the 6,000-seat amphitheater of Herod Atticus on the slopes of the Acropolis.

Miss Mercouri dismisses the arguments for keeping the marbles in London. She promises



they would be as well preserved in the new Acropolis museum as in the British Museum. And she says that Greece is not trying to set a precedent for the return of works of art but to recover an intimate part of its heritage.

"We don't want to take back all the treasures we have in all the museums," she once told this reporter. "We want back this unique example of European civilization, which was torn down and destroyed with horror and without dignity. For this monument, people died in Greece."

The Parthenon, whose massive doric trunks still dominate modern Athens, is the most spectacular result of a building spurge 2,400 years ago under the rule of Pericles. The Athenians appropriated a Greek fund raised to fight the Persians and, according to Thucydides (the general, not the historian), set out to "wantonly lavish" wealth on their city, "to gild her all over, and to adorn and set her forth as if she were some vain woman, buog around with precious stones and statues and temples." The return of the marbles is a subject "that

will be high on the agenda for an incoming Labor government," according to Mark Fisher, the opposition party's spokesman on culture.

Mr. Fisher said in a telephone interview that the British Museum has looked after the marbles well and displayed them well, "but this subject goes far beyond the amount proper of any one museum. This is a major international cultural issue and ought to be tackled on that level."

No matter how long it takes, however, Miss Mercouri says she is as confident the Parthenon marbles will one day return to Greece as she was once confident the Colonels' junta would be overthrown — so confident, in fact, that a room in the new Acropolis museum will be left empty to receive them.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Seeking a New Role

Continued from page 9

membership are quite forgotten. In their place is the enthusiasm of the converted.

When Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, or PASOK, came to power in October 1981, just 10 months after the country joined the EC, the new government promised that both EC and NATO membership would be submitted to a popular referendum. On the international stage and at home, Mr. Papandreu made it abundantly clear that newly-socialist Greece mistrusted many of the values of the EC and NATO. Since then Greeks have themselves made plain their support for community membership and PASOK has quietly buried any misgivings it had about the EC or NATO.

The threat of withdrawal from NATO was in any case never very credible, for that would leave neighboring Turkey inside the alliance and, if anything, strengthened Greece's ceaseless preoccupation in its dispute with Turkey over the Cyprus question and various territorial squabbles, and that strongly colors Athens' attitude to last year's Turkish application for its 25-year association accord with the EC to be upgraded to full membership.

But Greece has not made the mistake of openly opposing the Turkish bid to join the community. Mr. Papandreu clarified his position on May 20 when he said Greece would support Turkey's application if a satisfactory solution were found to the Cyprus problem.

By that meant the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops there.

It is, meanwhile, anyone's guess whether the Greek-Turkish rapprochement that followed the personal breakthrough achieved early this year in Davos, Switzerland, by Mr. Papandreu and his Turkish counterpart, Turgut Ozal, will be durable.

"There definitely is a political process under way," is the cautious comment of Yannis Kapsis, alternate minister for foreign affairs, "but it is to be neither under or overestimated." In any case, the Turkish-Greek relationship has, despite the on-off quality of the "Spirit of Davos," definitely improved since the moment in spring 1987 when both countries' navies found themselves on the brink of armed conflict.

Greece is much less prickly than in the early years of the socialist government. It no longer appears so determined to embarrass its fellow Europeans. The days are now long past when Greece seemed to use its EC membership chiefly to register its dissent from prevailing Western European opinions on foreign policy issues.

On a variety of cases relating to Arab terrorism, martial law in Poland, the Soviet downing of the Korean Airlines' Flight KAL 007, Greece appeared to delight in being the odd man out and refusing to join in the general condemnation. Among its European partners the useful joke was that the EC had married Constantine Caramanlis, the then leader of the conservative New Democracy Party, but woke up in bed alongside Mr. Papandreu.

"Greeks used to think their national prerogatives would be jeopardized by Community membership," explains Theodore Pangalos, the deputy foreign minister. "But now they can

see they are in fact strengthened." Thus, when it comes to European integration, the whole mood of the government has swung sharply around. In many countries such a shift might be seen as a politically embarrassing U-turn. But, perhaps because Greece is such a highly politicized society where politics is the national sport, the change seems to be widely accepted as part of an evolutionary process in which a government moves from ideological dogmatism to a more mature pragmatism.

The PASOK government's EC presidency looks set to be a milestone in the Europeanization of Greece. It has prepared an "Action Plan" that skillfully combines its own commitment to greater emphasis of Mediterranean issues with the foreign trade and internal market priorities of its larger EC partners. It is particularly keen to reactivate the Mediterranean Working Party, which lapsed some seven years ago to formulate EC policy positions on geopolitical questions and on such matters as pollution control.

The Greek program also reflects the fact that, for all its shifts, Mr. Papandreu's government remains determinedly socialist. It lays heavy emphasis on increasing economic cooperation with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and also will press, Mr. Pangalos said, for "some kind of political cooperation" between the EC and the Soviet Union. Another major element is to give a "social character" to the EC's drive to create a genuinely single internal market by 1992.

Greece's greater enthusiasm for Europe also reflects an appreciation of the financial benefits that go with EC membership. Thanks to Mr. Papandreu's dogged tactics — he threatened to block Spain and Portugal from joining in 1986 unless he got his way — Greece now receives around \$1.5 billion a year in various transfers from Brussels.

Vassilis Kontoyiannopoulos, a spokesman for the New Democracy Party, charged that Greece would be bankrupt were it not for EC funds.

The Greek economy in fact looks rather healthier than before, thanks to a two-year austerity program.

Inflation is now down to 13 percent from 25 percent in 1985, and the balance of payments deficit has improved significantly. Although the trade deficit widened by 22 percent to almost \$7 billion, invisible receipts from tourism and inward investment soared. The current account deficit for 1987 was down to \$13 billion from \$3.3 billion at the start of the austerity measures in 1985, so instead of running at 10 percent of gross domestic product it was down to 2.5 percent of GDP.

For all its economic tribulations, PASOK may yet win a third four-year term at the mid-1989 general elections. In June 1985 it won 46 percent of the vote, down only 2 points from the vote that originally brought it to power. The New Democracy Party's internal rifts are sapping its support, and opinion polls suggest that PASOK could be returned once more.

The Papandreu government today has an established feel to it. It has come a long way from its doctrinaire beginnings.

CILES MERRITT is a journalist based in Brussels.

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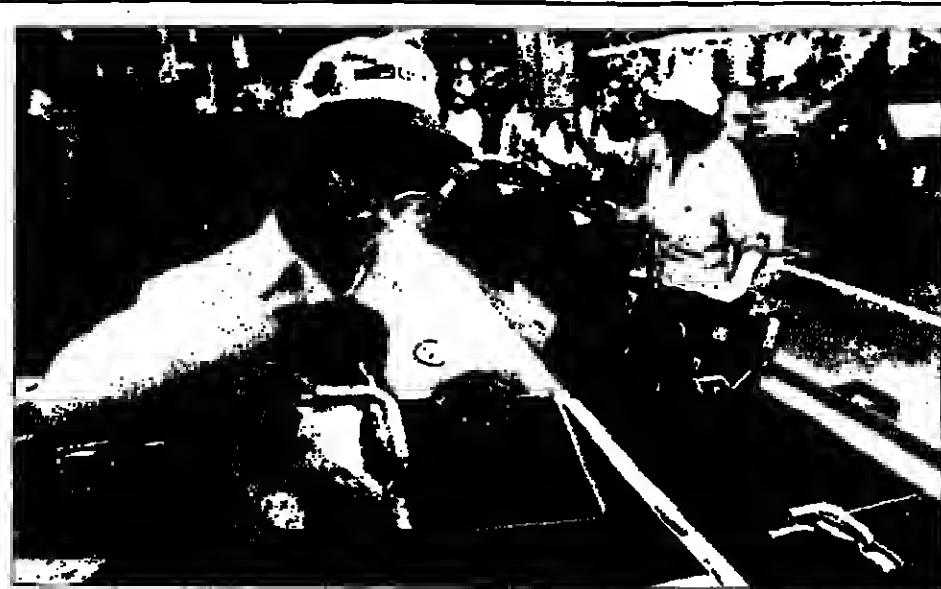
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- EVROS

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Thrift Closings
In U.S. a Record
\$1.35 Billion

WASHINGTON — U.S. regulators announced on Monday that they had closed two California savings institutions and would pay \$1.35 billion to insured depositors, the largest such payment ever. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board said the two savings institutions, North American Savings & Loan Association and American Diversified Savings Bank, had been paying some of the highest interest rates in the United States to attract deposits. The bank board, which regulates more than 3,100 U.S. savings institutions, said it viewed the California action as the opening of a second front in an offensive against the high cost of funds that it began last month. The first front is in the Southwest, which has the largest U.S. concentration of ailing thrift institutions. Troubled institutions often pay high rates of interest to attract deposits, which tends to push up interest rates for their regional competitors. At the time of its closing, North American was paying an average deposit rate of 8.53 percent, compared with a national average of 7.08 percent. American Diversified was paying 8.64 percent. The two institutions, which shared headquarters in Costa Mesa, California, had been operating under a federal program that tried to save them from insolvency. The bank board said insured depositors would begin receiving their funds as early as Tuesday morning. The bank board said its Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. expected to pay about \$1.14 billion to depositors at American Diversified and \$209 million to those at North American. After recovering part of its initial expense from the proceeds of asset liquidations, the FSILC estimated the cost of the combined transaction would be \$931 million.



Tameka Betz prepares heating unit coils at the Nippondenso factory in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Auto Parts: A Whole New Conflict
U.S. Suppliers Are Alarmed by Japanese Ascendancy

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service
DETROIT — With the same stunning rapidity that accompanied phases one and two of the Japanese invasion of the American auto market — the mass imports of cars and trucks, followed by a wave of plants built in the United States — they are capturing yet another segment: the lucrative parts business. About 150 Japanese companies now are making auto components in the United States, nearly triple the number in January 1984. By 1990, many industry analysts and officials believe, about 300 Japanese companies will be turning out engine and cooling components, tires and other equipment in such states as Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. Those parts will be in addition to the myriad components that for the foreseeable future will continue to be shipped in from Japan. And that means even greater pressure for domestic auto-parts suppliers, squeezed out of the Japanese market overseas and pressed by increasingly cost- and quality-conscious U.S. automakers at home. "Clearly, what you have here is a shifting of automotive capacity from Japan to North America," said Christopher Bates, director of policy analysis for the New Jersey-based Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association. "This is a dangerous trend," he added, particularly for domestic parts suppliers being set upon from both sides. MEMA represents nearly 800 U.S. parts manufacturers, most of them privately owned. For many of the Japanese parts makers coming to the United States, the immediate goal is to supply Mazda Motor Corp., Toyota Motor Corp., Nissan Motor Co., Honda Motor Co. and other Japanese companies that, separately and in joint ventures with U.S. automakers, will have the capacity by 1990 to produce nearly two million cars and trucks annually in the United States. Beyond that, the transplanted parts makers will seek the biggest piece possible of the \$300 billion U.S. auto-parts business. Indeed, parts ring up bigger sales than do the vehicles them-

U.K. Sets
New Rise
In Rates
Weaker Currency
Permits Increase

U.K. Sets New Rise In Rates

LONDON — The British government took advantage of recent weakness in the pound to push interest rates higher for the second time in five days on Monday, a move economists said was meant to fight inflation. Currency dealers said the timing of the decision by the Bank of England to raise its money market lending rate to 8.5 percent from 8 percent was a surprise because the pound had stabilized earlier in the day. "It was going to happen sooner or later, and it happened sooner," one dealer said. Commercial banks followed the central bank's move by raising their base lending rates, the rate from which all other U.K. interest rates are scaled upward, to 8.5 percent. The increases came after similar

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Osaka Challenge to Tokyo
May Be an Uneven Struggle

TOKYO — Officials of the Osaka Stock Exchange express hope that its relatively low membership costs will lure brokers eager to get into Japanese stocks and stock index futures through the back door. But the exchange's plans, which will not even require some members to open offices in Osaka, are unlikely to challenge the dominance of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, brokers say. Full membership is not cheap at 450 million yen (\$3.56 million), but looks like a bargain beside the 1.1 billion yen it costs to join the Tokyo exchange. Osaka's exchange is the world's fourth largest bourse in terms of the value of daily turnover after Tokyo, New York and London, and trades most of the Tokyo exchange's first section stocks.

Yet Osaka has the world's fourth largest turnover after Tokyo, New York and London.

Osaka wants to expand membership from 82, and is considering doing so when trading in stock futures based on Tokyo's Nikkei index starts in July, exchange officials said. "If it does, it will put few limits on numbers, one official said. "Like Tokyo, we have hit new highs and we think this is a good opportunity," he added. The 250 Adjusted Stock Price Average, the exchange's equivalent of Tokyo's Nikkei index, hit a record 27,741.93 on May 18. Osaka's market capitalization is about 350 million yen, compared with Tokyo's 407 billion. Of the 805 shares listed on its first section, 754 are also traded in Tokyo, which has 1,108 in its first section. It also shares 62 of its 257 second section stocks with Tokyo, which has 443. The Osaka Stock Futures 50 is the world's second largest stock index futures contract, ranked in volume terms, just behind the Standard and Poor's 500 contract in Chicago. Members without an Osaka office will be allowed to trade only stock index futures, but once an Osaka office is established, they may trade all exchange stocks, the official said.

CURRENTLY, the only foreigners on the exchange are Salomon Brothers (Asia) Ltd. and Morgan Stanley Japan Ltd., both of which also have seats on the Tokyo exchange. That compares with 22 foreigners among the 114 members of Tokyo's exchange. However, despite the exchange's door-opening efforts, it may not quite meet the needs of brokerages the way Tokyo can, brokers said. Tokyo, according to an Osaka exchange official, is considering a special membership allowing trading of both stock index and bond futures, similar to the one available now for Tokyo's yen bond futures market. Brokers said such a move could further take the shine off the attractions of an Osaka membership. Craig Chudler, a strategist with Smith New Court's Tokyo branch, said Tokyo "is so much more liquid and Osaka is a lower-graded exchange" in comparison with Tokyo. "There are some shares traded only in Osaka, but that is only some."

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and June 6 rates for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Forward Rates for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Interest Rates for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Interest Rates for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Key Money Rates for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Asian Dollar Deposits for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and U.S. Money Market Funds for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Gold for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Texaco Sells West German Subsidiary to RWE

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — RWE AG, West Germany's largest electrical utility, said Monday that it had purchased the West German subsidiary of Texaco Inc. for \$1.225 billion. The sale is the first major step in the beleaguered U.S. oil company's \$5 billion restructuring plan, and the proceeds are likely to be used in an attempt to thwart a hostile takeover bid by the corporate raider Carl C. Icahn. RWE has agreed to acquire a 99.2 percent share in Deutsche Texaco, the statement said. Payment of about \$1.1 billion will be made immediately and the remaining \$125 million will come through repayment of a loan. The accord requires approval by West Germany's antitrust agency, and will take effect five days later. The Texaco activities will be combined with RWE's existing oil operations in a new division to be called RWE Mineralöl and Chemie Betriebs GmbH. Talks are also being held with Statoil, Norway's state-owned oil company, about a Statoil stake in the RWE Mineralöl. Deutsche Texaco is a fully integrated oil company whose activities include refining, transport, wholesaling and retailing of crude oil and petroleum products, as well as petrochemical and service divisions. The company operates a network of 1,900 service stations in West Germany under the Texaco name and owns two refineries, as well as a part of a third. In 1987, Deutsche Texaco AG posted net profit of 67.5 million Deutsche marks (\$39 million) on sales of 7.6 billion DM, compared with net profit of 136.5 million DM on sales of 7.8 billion DM the previous year. Texaco established Deutsche Texaco AG in 1966. In Essen, the headquarters of RWE, Reuters reported that Texaco had been reluctant to sell his West German subsidiary. Friedrich Gieske, management board chairman of RWE, said an official of Texaco Europe, whom he did not name, had told him that selling Deutsche Texaco was a "damned difficult business" and that it was the "worst deal he had been forced to do."

Baker, Camdessus Differ on Policy Coordination

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
CHICAGO — The head of the International Monetary Fund and the U.S. secretary of the Treasury differed Monday on how the Group of Seven leading industrial democracies should develop economic policy coordination. The IMF's managing director, Michel Camdessus, urged the seven to enhance their cooperation, and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III said that a step-by-step improvement was actually under way but "may be difficult to recognize." They were addressing the opening session of the three-day annual meeting of the world's leading commercial bankers. The International Monetary Conference has brought together 106 bankers, mostly chairmen, from North and South America, Western Europe, Japan, Australia and Hong Kong. In his luncheon speech, Mr. Baker said that the policy coordination process that was begun in 1983 "provides the best way to achieve reform of the international monetary system." The countries that have committed themselves to this process — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — "have obligations to develop medium-term objectives, along with performance indicators, in assessing progress," he said. Mr. Baker noted that the seven, at last April's Interim Committee meeting of the IMF, agreed to develop a commodity price indicator that would supplement the existing national indicators in assessing and reaching judgments about economic policies and performance. "We will need to continue to consider other measures," Mr. Baker said, "such as broadening the process to cover structural reforms" and "the use of 'monitoring zones' for key indicators such as growth and trade balances to help in assessing an economy's performance." He said the use of such indicators and peer pressure could encourage corrective policy action without relying on "automatic trigger devices." "It provides a structured but judgmental framework for assessing the need for actions by deficit and surplus countries alike," he said. But Mr. Camdessus, speaking at the opening morning session, emphasized the technical and political obstacles to effective coordination that have resulted from different priorities on different policy objectives among nations. "They typically hold different views on the effectiveness of particular policy instruments," he said. "And they may well differ in their

American Diversified, which opened in 1980, became highly aggressive in acquiring business after changing ownership in mid-1983 and adopting "an explosive growth strategy," the bank board said. Its assets ballooned from \$11 million in mid-1983 to \$792 million at the end of 1984. The bank board cited investments in "high-risk real estate and technology assets" as a cause of its problems. (Reuters, AP)

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Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
R.C. Luxembourg; B 21.599
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à l'Assemblée Générale Statutaire du 24 mai 1988
Le maximum de la commission de placement est relevé de 2 à 4 %
et l'honoraire mensuel du conseiller est investissements de 1/165 à 1/125.
Certifié sincère et conforme
Pour Bullish Investment Fund
J.P. Thomas
Directeur Général

Fly the new Falcon-900
with Europe's leading executive jet service company.
22 jets: Falcons 900 - 60 - 20 - 10 Learjets 65 - 36 - 38
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Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Interest Rates for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Interest Rates for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Interest Rates for various currencies including British Pound, Swiss Franc, West German Mark, etc.

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the national price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., PE, St. 100 High, Low, Close.

(Continued)

Continuation of NYSE stock price table.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close

Continuation of NYSE stock price table.

US Futures

Via The Associated Press

June 6

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5000 bushels per bushel

1988-89: Jul 1988 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25

1987-88: Jul 1987 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25

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US Futures

Via The Associated Press

June 6

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Food

COFFEE (NYC) 100 lbs per cwt

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1907-08: Jul 1907 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25

US Futures

Via The Associated Press

June 6

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 100 lbs per cwt

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Tate Sells Portion of Staley to Sysco

CHICAGO — Tate & Lyle PLC announced Monday that its Staley Continental Inc. subsidiary had signed a definitive agreement to sell its food-service distribution and manufacturing business to Sysco Corp. for \$700 million in cash.

Tate & Lyle, a large British sugar refiner, had announced its intention to sell Staley's food-service operation when it made its tender offer for Staley on April 8. The \$1.5 billion merger is expected to be completed by Tuesday.

Sysco, based in Houston, is a leading U.S. food distributor. The sale to Sysco of the food-services division, CFS Continental, is subject to customary closing conditions, Tate & Lyle's announcement said. The amount payable on closing, expected in the middle of the summer, would be adjusted to reflect changes in working capital and fixed assets since April 30, a spokesman said.

Kyocera Posts 30% Rise in Net

KYOTO, Japan — Kyocera Corp. reported Monday that net profit for its latest financial year rose 29.8 percent from a year earlier, to 22.68 billion yen (\$180 million) from 17.47 billion yen.

Kuwait Seeking 10% Stake In Consolidated-Bathurst

TORONTO — Kuwait has offered to pay \$199.5 million, or \$19 a share, for 10.5 million common shares of Consolidated-Bathurst Inc., the manager for the offer, Gordon Capital Corp., said Monday.

The offer by the Kuwait Investment Office, a government agency that invests state funds, is for about 10.3 percent of the common shares of the huge pulp, paper and container company. The offer is for any combination of series A and series B common shares.

An Old Puzzle: Getting The Best Out of Bell

Analysts See Little Hope for Bond To Win Group's Corporate Jewels



Alan Bond has bid for the heavily indebted Bell Group, fending off potential charges by the securities commission.

MELBOURNE — Alao Bond faces the same problem that confronted Robert Holmes a Court before he bailed out of Bell Group Ltd.: how to get at the assets of the cash-rich Bell Resources Ltd.

Bond Corp. Holdings has announced an offer valuing Bell Group at \$70 million Australian dollars (\$700 million), fending off an "unacceptable conduct" finding in a securities commission inquiry.

Mr. Bond denied being forced to make the bid. "We were not forced by the NCS to make a bid for Bell," he said.

Analysts said they were unsure how Bond Corp. would raise funds for the takeover of Bell Group. Bond has said it does not plan to go to its shareholders for funding.

It is still unclear whether Brierley-Packer's bid, through Turnbridge Pty. for Bell Resources will proceed in response to Bond's offer for Bell Group.

Sources close to Turnbridge, a joint venture between Mr. Brierley's Industrial Equity Ltd. and Mr. Packer's Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd., suggested that Bond's bid for Bell Group may yet be stalled if it cannot convince authorities it can fund it.

Michael Ansell, principal analyst at Morgan Stanley International, said he expected some kind of merger between Bell Resources and Bell Group to be Mr. Bond's most likely tack.

12 of 15 Employees Resign At Oil Industry Newsletter

NEW YORK — At least a dozen of the 15 employees of Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a highly regarded trade publication, resigned last week in a dispute over the publisher's attempts to sell the newsletter. It covers the global oil market and is circulated in 66 countries.

All the employees in the London and Paris offices and all but one at the New York headquarters have left, including editorial, circulation and clerical workers.

This week's issue was printed and should be distributed on time, Wanda Jablonski, the owner and publisher, said on Sunday. A companion monthly publication, Petroleum Market Intelligence, was also printed on schedule, she said.

A senior editor who left said the staff had been unhappy for months about job benefits and pensions. But the tension peaked, he said, with Ms. Jablonski's recent efforts to sell the publication.

Staff members generally supported her desire to sell the newsletter, he said, but many thought

they were not adequately represented in the process of finding a buyer.

The dispute intensified last Tuesday when Ms. Jablonski brought a prospective buyer — whom she and others would not identify — to meet the staff in New York. After the meeting, several staff members walked out.

The senior editor, who asked not to be identified by name, said Ms. Jablonski never named the prospective buyer "until she thought she basically had a done deal."

Ms. Jablonski said she was aware that some employees were dissatisfied with the way she was proceeding and "waited a day" in the sale.

The senior editor said that in addition to the dispute on how to sell PIW, there were long-standing complaints about health benefits and bitterness over the cancellation four years ago of the employees' pension plan.

He said several staff members had already signed contracts with a venture capital group in the Cayman Islands that might try to form a similar publication.

CSR Sells Off Mining Assets

SYDNEY — CSR Ltd., an Australian conglomerate, said Monday that it would sell its mining interests in Australia and Indonesia to Royal Dutch/Shell Group affiliate, Biliton Indonesia BV, for 127 million Australian dollars (\$102 million). CSR, which has withdrawn from mineral activities except for some bauxite and alumina operations, said it planned to concentrate on building products and sugar.

Table with 2 columns: Selected U.S./O.T.C. Quotations, Bid, Ask. Includes entries for Alan Jones Pet Stop, Brier Corp, Chiron, Gold Glove USA Inc, GoodMak Food, MAG Holdings, NAV-AIR.

PARTS: A Whole New Conflict

(Continued from first finance page) do business in the United States, they are stoking the fires of protectionism and raising questions about the practice of using billions of dollars in tax money to lure foreign manufacturers to locations where, sometimes, U.S. businesses have had to go begging for government aid.

The eagerness of states to attract new companies, foreign and domestic, is evident in a 687-page publication called "Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States," which gives a state-by-state breakdown of an estimated \$300 billion in incentives and tax breaks available for companies willing to jump borders.

Mazda, for example, received \$120 million in government incentives to build a \$550 million assembly plant in Flat Rock, Michigan, that began production in September 1987. Japanese auto-parts companies, like their automaker brethren, are making expert use of the book: Parts plants being built in Michigan and surrounding states to service Mazda are receiving a bundle of incentives, although exact amounts are hard to determine.

But this government generosity is angering U.S. parts makers, who say "Japan's lock on original-equipment markets virtually eliminates" U.S. parts makers.

no comparable funding is available to help them do business in Japan, or to help them compete against the newcomers in the United States.

"American parts companies are seeing red as their tax dollars are used to lure and subsidize their foreign competitors and give them unnatural cost advantages," said Linda J. Hoffman, a vice president for the Automotive Parts and Accessories Association.

The General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, studied these changes and reported in March that domestic parts makers "have some valid concerns" about governmental assistance to foreign competitors. The GAO concluded that U.S. companies got "the greatest percentage" of incentives, although Japanese companies were getting an increasing share.

Accounting to William F. Busker, president of Mustang Products Division of Goetze Corp. of America, which makes precision engine parts, Japanese-affiliated automakers in the United States tend to buy key components, such as engine and drive-train kits, only from Japanese suppliers. That, he said, means that U.S. companies often are excluded from critical research-and-development programs involved in the design and engineering of new Japanese cars.

"Japan's lock on its original-equipment markets virtually eliminates U.S. parts manufacturers from participating in the global aftermarket where Japanese cars dominate," Mr. Busker said.

The United Auto Workers union says that the transplanted Japanese parts suppliers and automakers would wipe out 100,000 U.S. jobs by 1990. The GAO, using a different set of assumptions, says that 45,000 jobs could be lost.

Ford owns 25 percent of Mazda, which in Japan does about \$300 million a year in business with Nippondenso. Nippondenso supplies Ford with heaters, blowers and electric radiator fans. Ford and Nippondenso's U.S. operations, which are based in Battle Creek, Michigan, supply parts to Mazda's new assembly plant in Flat Rock.

The plant builds the sporty MX-6 four-seater sold in the United States by Mazda, and the mechanically and structurally identical front-wheel-drive Ford Probe that Ford sells in this country.

For both cars, most of the high-value parts and component assemblies — engine, transaxle, suspension, brakes — are supplied by Mazda or a Japanese-affiliated parts maker. Many of the bulky, low-tech components, such as carpets, plastic assemblies, glass and tires, come from U.S.-based parts makers.

"With distressingly few exceptions," said Dan Luria, manager of industry and policy affairs for the Industrial Technology Institute in Ann Arbor, Michigan, the Japanese automakers' purchase of U.S. parts appears to be limited to items "with relatively low value and contain little process-engineering content."

Japanese automakers do tend to favor Japanese parts suppliers for critical items, said Masahiro Uchida, executive vice president of Mazda's U.S. manufacturing operations, which have the capacity to produce 240,000 cars a year. But preference, in this case, he said, should be viewed not as discrimination but as a natural business decision, subject to change as U.S. suppliers become more familiar with Mazda's needs and wants.

"We realize that we have to buy more parts here," he said. "But it makes no sense. It is not good business, to first buy the more difficult parts from the domestic companies that are unfamiliar with the way Mazda does business."

The "Mazda way" is in many ways representative of the way all Japanese automakers deal with suppliers. And it is becoming the way U.S. automakers deal with their suppliers, too.

For example, the Japanese historically have emphasized long-term relationships with suppliers.

"It's like being in a family," said one Japanese supplier, who asked not to be identified. "We know them and they know us."

What is known, too, is that not only will parts, price and quality be right, but on-time delivery will be assured, he said.

In the United States, it was quite different. As recently as the late 1970s, U.S. automakers seldom talked to suppliers until it was time to order parts. Nearly all the engineering and design work for U.S. vehicles was done by the automakers themselves, with the parts people brought in at the end of the process.

Confusion, poor quality and product delays frequently were the result. Since the early 1980s, U.S. automakers have been pushing for long-term contracts, better quality and lower costs. And lately, they've been getting them.

Ironically, the domestic auto-parts suppliers' improvements are coming at about the time they are moving into direct competition with companies that have been doing it the "Mazda way" all along.

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Table with multiple columns and rows of financial data, including stock prices and market indices.

Table with multiple columns and rows of financial data, including stock prices and market indices.

ty Up 3.6% Figures Show... The department... figures... up 3.6%... figures show...

Monday's AMEX Closing

Table listing AMEX closing prices for various stocks, including symbols, prices, and volume.

Main table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Table of stock prices, likely a continuation of the main table or a specific sector.

Table of stock prices, likely a continuation of the main table or a specific sector.

Table of stock prices, likely a continuation of the main table or a specific sector.

Advertisement for 'Fall-on Rem' and 'World's OTC' with promotional text.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 6th June 1988

Large table listing international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and performance metrics.

Table of stock prices, likely a continuation of the main table or a specific sector.

Table of stock prices, likely a continuation of the main table or a specific sector.

Table of stock prices, likely a continuation of the main table or a specific sector.

Advertisement for 'Floating-Rate Notes' and 'Deutsche Marks' with financial data.

Disclaimer and contact information: Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex: Matthew GREEN at 61359F for further information.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls on Remarks by Pöhl

NEW YORK — The dollar weakened on Monday, depressed by the West German central bank president's statement that a lower value for the Deutsche mark is desirable.

The pound, meanwhile, showed only a mild reaction to an increase in British interest rates.

Dealers attributed the dollar's weakness to a statement on Sunday by Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, who said the West German central bank "has no interest in the mark depreciating."

His comments came after the mark began to recover late last week, following an earlier decline. Another factor accounting for the U.S. currency's weakness was confirmation by the West German central bank that it had sold dollars late last month.

The dollar fell to 1.7135 Deutsche marks from 1.7270 on Friday. It also weakened against the Swiss franc, falling to 1.4275 from 1.4395, against the French franc, dropping to 5.7925 from 5.8365; and against the yen, declining to 125.75 from 125.975.

The pound rose to \$1.8010 from \$1.7960 on Friday. But it fell to about 3.0860 DM from 3.1017.

The British currency did not show much reaction to the increase in British commercial banks' lending rates to 8.5 percent from 8 percent. That rise was spurred by an identical raising of the Bank of England's money market rate, and followed similar increases in both rates to 8 percent from 7.5 percent on Thursday.

Market participants said the latest interest-rate move had been expected. "The increase had been largely anticipated and the market had soon discounted it," a Japanese bank dealer said.

Last month, Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, said that interest rates should

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Closing, Moth, Pct, Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, Singapore dollar, French franc, Source: Reuters

be used to steady the pound. London currency exchange analysts said they expected British rates to rise by possibly 2 percent more over the next six months.

But in New York, Thomas Beater, a foreign exchange analyst at Bank of Montreal, said the attempt to prop up the pound failed, and he noted the British currency actually weakened against other currencies, such as the mark.

Dealers were wary of bidding actively for the pound, following its unexpected fall. When it was rising, "too many people got carried away, and they don't want to get burned again," said John Baker of Julius Baer & Co.

Dealers said the mark rose as

Pöhl Opposed To Lower Mark

FRANKFURT — Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, says the West German central bank does not want the value of the Deutsche mark to decline.

In a radio interview Sunday, Mr. Pöhl said, "We have no interest in the mark depreciating." The mark fell early last week but has partly recovered.

He also said West Germany's economy did not need stimulation. He said fears of a slowdown because of the weak dollar and October's stock market collapse had come to nothing.

Australian Dollar Plunges In Surge of Profit-Taking

SYDNEY — The Australian dollar plunged nearly 2 U.S. cents on Monday amid chaotic trading in a correction that analysts said should be of a short duration.

It had been trading at a 40-month high of 81 U.S. cents after rising by around 20 percent against the U.S. dollar and 15 percent against most other major currencies in the past six months. It closed in Sydney at 79.15 U.S. cents, recovering somewhat from a low of 78.7, but down sharply from Friday's close of 80.78.

Until Monday's heavy selling, high commodity prices and domestic interest rates, along with a solid outlook for the economy, had pushed the Australian currency to its highest point in more than three years.

Kim Hawtrey, chief economist of the State Bank of New South Wales, said recent softening of high-yield Australian dollar Eurobonds and the strengthening of the U.S. bond market contributed to the sudden decline. He expects the Australian dollar to return to 81 U.S. cents after the release of trade data.

Doris Derlins, senior economist at County NatWest Australia, said the selling was no more than speculators taking profits. "Something like this tends to bring all the bears out of the closet, but one must look at the situation in perspective. No fundamentals, except people's sentiment, have changed."

Dealers said heavy selling abroad, mainly by U.S. investment houses, pushed the Australian dollar through critical psychological levels. Analysts said the selling was related to a change of sentiment away from high-yield currencies such as the British pound and the Australian dollar and back to the U.S. dollar.

POLICY: Baker, Camdessus Differ on Coordination

(Continued from first finance page) perception of how economies interact.

While acknowledging that significant progress has been achieved in reducing the U.S. current-account deficit, a wide measure of trade in goods and services, without setting off a world recession, Mr. Camdessus said that the "ad hoc procedures" need to evolve into more "formalized arrangements" by which the process of policy coordination can be institutionalized.

A clear concern, he said, is that the international imbalances, although sharply reduced, remain threatening.

At a press conference later, Mr. Camdessus referred to the "remarkable" cut of \$70 billion in the U.S. budget deficit last year and said that the world was looking for convincing steps next year to reduce the deficit substantially further.

For his part, Mr. Baker said, "We certainly do not have a perfect monetary system, nor total coordination of our policies."

Mr. Baker called for a further strengthening and reform of the system.

But he warned, "It is far from clear that sweeping, revolutionary changes are desirable or practical."

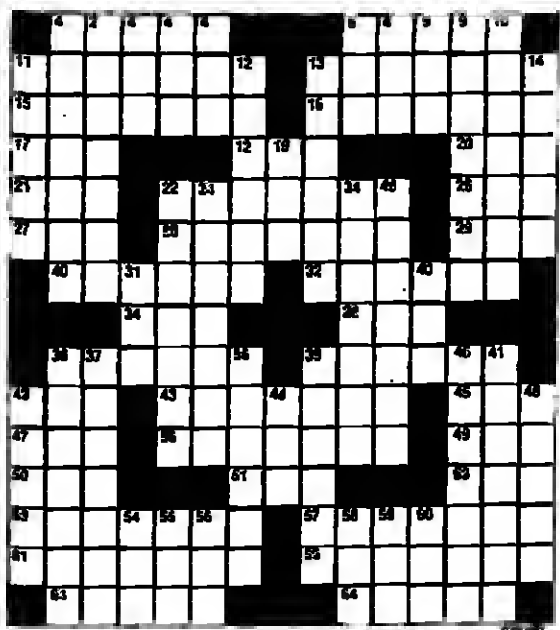
Monday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. High Low 4 P.M. Chng. 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. High Low 4 P.M. Chng.

22 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. High Low 4 P.M. Chng. 22 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. High Low 4 P.M. Chng.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. High Low 4 P.M. Chng. 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. High Low 4 P.M. Chng.

Deutsche... ECU... and other market-related text at the bottom of the page.



ACROSS

1 Spinning material
6 Speedily
11 Sea cow
13 Rock-climbing mollusk
15 Gardens for the head
16 U.S. W.W. II sites
17 Rather
18 Full or pan preceder
20 G.I. resting place
21 Member of a Panny people
22 One-seeded fruits
26 Sooner than
27 Cambridge inst.
28 British show place
29 Neighbor of Leb.
30 Soho
32 Capitol body
34 Fold matron
35 Fixed-term bank acct.
37 Gemology measures
39 Purloins
42 Touching game

43 Poisonous snake
45 Reises
47 Egg: Comb. form
48 Needlewomen's needs
49 Small Tibetan antelope
50 Winebibber
51 Devour
52 Vicaral
53 Attends
54 Uninvited
57 Spring
61 Gains
62 Impaired
63 Used 48 Across
64 Stormed

DOWN

1 Zealot
2 Fatuity
3 Naughty
4 Hot time for Pierre
5 Ad — (to the point)
6 Sauti garment
7 Eagle plus two
8 Neighbor of Ga.
9 Vanity
10 Approve of publicity
11 Palindromic lady
12 Mordecai's cousin
13 Insurance-sellers
14 Hornphone for 13 Down
19 New Yorker cartoonist
22 Crosswise
23 Leopard's kin
24 Put up
25 Mailers
31 — capita
33 Mad — hatler
36 Ramps about
37 Shake up
38 Synptom of overwork
39 Did a roofing job
40 Traveler's need
41 Declaimed
42 Puccini work: 1900
44 Souching, for one
46 Too full
54 Crosscut
55 Get a move on
56 Split or tight
57 Jet
58 Spoil
59 " — Camera"
60 Emulate Xanthippe

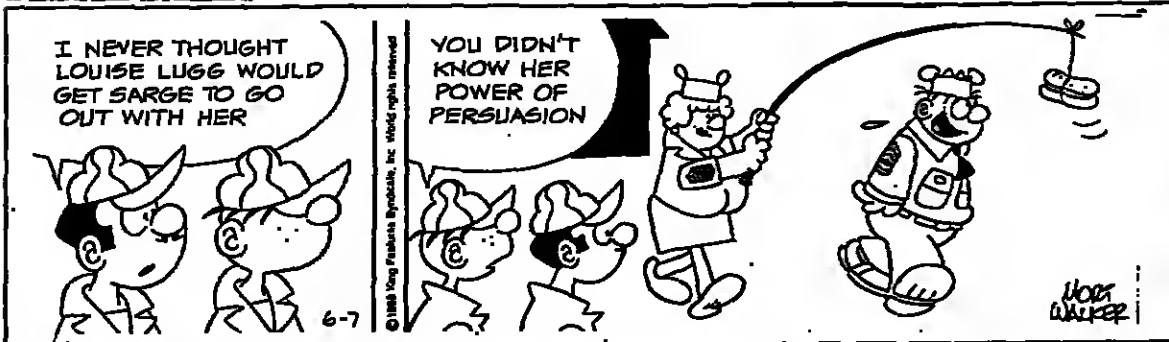
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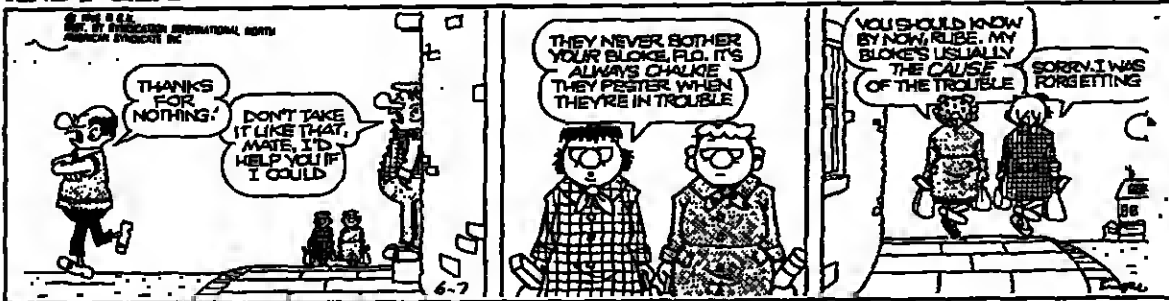
BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



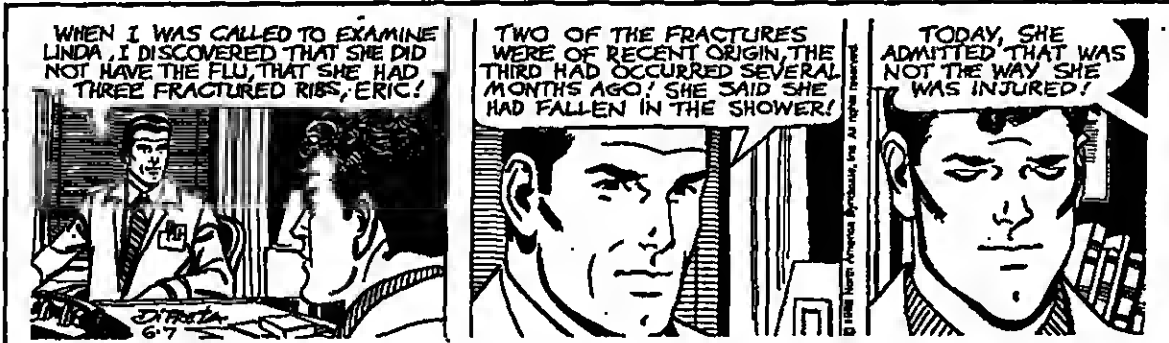
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



IT'S OKAY, MOM. IT WAS JUST THAT OLD VASE THAT BELONGED TO YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Latin America, North America, Middle East, Oceania, and Tuesday's forecast for various cities.

Goldstar advertisement: West Germany: the land of quality craftsmanship. West Germany: the land where 300,000 Goldstar TVs and 400,000 Goldstar VCRs are produced every year.

World Stock Markets table: Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, June 6. Includes sections for Amsterdam, London, Zurich, Tokyo, Sao Paulo, Mexico, Brussels, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, and Paris.

BOOKS

SEAN O'CASEY: A Life

By Garry O'Connor. 448 pages. \$25. Atheneum, 115 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Anthony Bradley

The Dublin plays of Sean O'Casey, products of the Irish troubles of the first two decades of this century, continue to have an immediate and wrenching relevance. For many people, the urgent prayer of Mrs. Tancred in 'Juno and the Paycock,' repeated later by Juno, seems to offer the only permanent solution to the Irish problem — a change of heart that would substitute human values for brutalizing political commitment.

There are problems with this separation of morality from politics, of course, but there can be no doubt that O'Casey remains a great popular dramatist. At least in Ireland, 'Juno and the Paycock' and 'The Plough and the Stars' continue to move audiences to tears one moment and make them laugh the next.

Many in the audience at an O'Casey play, even today, are not regular theatergoers, but will go to see reflected on the stage the subculture of a poverty which they have at least a nodding acquaintance. They see, too, a humanism and working-class solidarity that challenges the sacrificial ideology of Irish nationalism. And they cheer on O'Casey's strong women, who offer, as real life counterparts in Ulster sometimes do, a robust resistance to the

destructive politics inspired by male hatred and vanity.

Garry O'Connor's book is the first attempt at a full-length biography of O'Casey. Writing a biography of an Irish writer is singularly daunting, given not only the self-dramatizing traits of at least some Irish writers — O'Casey was certainly one of them — but also the apparent propensity of the Irish to invent stories about their writers. The biographer inevitably encounters plausible and entertaining but highly unreliable accounts, rich in their deployment of what Hugh Kenner (cited several times by O'Connor) calls the "Irish fact." In this case, one must also reckon with O'Casey's six-volume autobiography, a confusingly fictionalized work.

Given this thicket of misleading information, O'Connor does a heroic job of setting the record straight. He demonstrates clearly that O'Casey was born into a middle-class Protestant family in Dublin and that his experience of the Dublin slums was largely elective. He illuminates for us the long period O'Casey spent in Dublin before becoming a successful playwright (O'Casey was 43 before his first play was produced), the period when he was variously "fund-raiser, recruiting officer, treasurer, secretary of this and that, a functionary in a score or more of different organizations and a well-known local figure."

O'Connor cites unpublished diaries and letters to chronicle in fascinating detail O'Casey's life in England. O'Casey went to England for a brief visit to publicize a play and stayed there for the rest of his life, more than 30 years. He found love there and the kind of success he felt he could not get in Ireland. Especially when he arrived, O'Casey was lionized. A supporter of Stalin, O'Casey hobnobbed with Harold Macmillan (the Tory politician who was O'Casey's indulgent publisher) as well as with Lady Astor, and Lord and Lady Londonderry. His elastic definition of communism somehow included good-hearted Conservatives.

O'Connor's account of O'Casey's personal and public life in England is more revealing and surefooted, on the whole, than his treatment of O'Casey in Ireland.

All in all, this is a thoughtful and highly readable account of the life of a controversial modern playwright.

Anthony Bradley, who teaches Irish literature at the University of Vermont, wrote this for The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Grid solution for a crossword puzzle with words like BRAN, BISS, PACTS, RENO, EXPO, AGORA, AMIN, SPAR, TRIAL, DIMESTORE, CONG, STAGE, STASH, TIP, SLOW, EARP, COGO, AID, MIMOSAS, OTHERS, TUSSLE, GRANDEE, SET, PILE, RACE, IRON, USF, TERRA, NORA, TBAR, PENNYANTE, SAUCE, LACE, REIN, LITCHY, UTES, EROS, PEKES, GEIST, DYINE.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The International Chess Federation, what counts is where you live, not what your nationality is. Thus, it lists the international master Jonathan Tisdall, an American citizen, as a Norwegian player, and another American, the grandmaster Eric Lobron, as a West German player.

Tisdall recently shared first place with Nigel Davies, a British international master, and Lars Karlsson, a Swedish grandmaster, in the Brugata Chess Club Jubilee International Tournament in Oslo.

The winning score for the three was 7-2 in the nine-round, all-play-all event. For Davies and Tisdall that amounts to a grandmaster norm. Should Tisdall go on to fulfill the additional norms, he would be listed as a Norwegian grandmaster and remain ineligible to compete in the United States Championship.

Tisdall shook up the Czechoslovak grandmaster Vlastimil Jansa with a queen sacrifice and exploited subsequent weakness.

Against the Keres attack, 6 P-KN4, the reply 6... P-KR3 is most popular currently. After 7 P-N3, P-N3, 8 BxP, it is obvious that neither king will castle into the ruptured kingside.

The move 15 Q-B4?, introduced by the Brazilian international master Herman found himself two pawns

Brags in Brazil last year. The game went 15... N-K4; 16 P-R6, N-N3; 17 Q-B3, N-K4; 18 PxP with superiority for White.

Against Jansa's alternative, 15... P-K4; 16 Q-B3, B-N5, Tisdall ventured a psychologically useful queen sacrifice with 17 QxN! Jansa could not play 17... BxQ because of 18 BxCh, R-Q2 (18... K-N1?; 19 BxB, PxB; 20 N-Q5 traps the black queen); 19 BxB, PxB, 20 N-B5!, P-B4; 21 BxP, N-Q5, 22 NxB, NxB, 23 N-Q5, Q-R4, 24 N/5-N6ch, K-B2; 25 Pxn with decisive advantage for White.

With 17... PxQ; 18 BxCh, K-N1; 19 N-Q5, PxB, 20 NxQ, KxN, Jansa maintained material equality, but his bishop was ineffective, blocked by its own pawns, and Tisdall had an outside passed pawn.

It would have been correct for Tisdall to keep the black center under restraint with 26 P-B4! Jansa could not then pry it open with 26... P-N4 27 N-K3, PxP; 28 NxB, P-Q4; 29 PxB, NxB because of 30 K-N1 followed by 31 R-QB1 with a powerful attack. Instead, 26 N-K3? let Black free his game with 26... P-Q4.

However, Jansa's 27... P-N5? was a terrible blunder, pitching a pawn for nothing — after 30 NxB, the Czechoslovak international master Herman found himself two pawns



Position after 18... B-N5

There was now no point in being careful, but throwing away another pawn with 31... P-B4 got Jansa nothing. After 35... R-Q4, Tisdall effortlessly saved his material with 36 N-B7.

Once Tisdall flexed his passed pawn with 37 P-B2, Jansa was finished. After producing a few annoying checks there was no reason to go on with 41... N-N3 and encounter 42 R-N3. Jansa gave up.

Table with chess-related statistics and player names like SICHMAN DEFENSE, White, Black, etc.

Table with various stock market data, including sections for Zurich, Toronto, Tokyo, Sao Paulo, Mexico, Brussels, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, and Paris.

BIG CROSSWORD IN THE HIT EVERY SATURDAY. THE FAMED NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY CROSSWORD — ENOUGH TO KEEP YOU BUSY ALL WEEK.

SPORTS

NBA Finals Without Celtics: Some Sense a Link Is Missing

By Anthony Cotton

Washington Post Service

INGLEWOOD, California — If it's June and Southern California, it must be the National Basketball Association finals. That means the Forum and the Los Angeles Lakers, Pat Riley strutting on the sideline and Magic Johnson choreographing the fast break.

Everything is status quo for Tuesday night, when the best-of-seven league championship series begins here — everything, that is, except for the conspicuous absence of certain green-clad opponents led by a pale floor general with a wispy mustache and a deadly jump shot.

For some, the drama of the Lakers' attempt to become the first team in 19 years to repeat as pro basketball's champion (a feat guaranteed by Riley after last season's finals) isn't enough, especially if the opposition, in that quest is the Detroit Pistons and not the Boston Celtics.

"I've heard that, and you know what I have to say about it," offered Dick Versace, Detroit's assistant coach. "Isn't that just too bad? I think it's healthy for the league. I know you want to see Larry Bird, and Boston has a national following, but I think we've captured the nation's imagination — for a number of reasons. One of them is that we're playing damn good basketball."

If that weren't so, Boston would be here.

Some people think that maybe the Celtics will show up anyway, so ingrained in their minds is the picture of a Laker-Celtic final. The 1986 championship series

featured Boston against Houston, but no one seems to remember.

What lingers are the memories of 1984, when the Celtics won a seventh game in a stifling hot Boston Garden, and the following year, when the Lakers clinched the title with a breakthrough victory on the parquet floor.

Last season, an injured and exhausted Celtic team wasn't supposed to be able to compete with Los Angeles, yet managed to take the series to six games. Listening to fans, press and television executives, you get the impression that if the Lakers win this time there'll be an asterisk in the record books.

Defended championship but title not won against Boston.

In reality, Detroit probably will offer the Lakers a competitive race. It's doubtful that the Celtics, who were experiencing diminishing returns in production with each playoff round, would have had anything left had they managed to squeeze by the Pistons. Still, ...

"There's a small feeling inside, the sense that something isn't the same," said Laker forward A.C. Green after his team earned its place in the finals with a 117-102 victory over Dallas on Saturday in Game 7 of the Western Conference title series. "But I know that you can't beat Boston with a bunch of winners."

Riley said that "romantically, it would make a difference playing Boston." Since 1980, all but one championship — Philadelphia's in 1983 — has been won by Los Angeles or Boston.

"It's sort of 50-50 for me," said Jerry Buss, the Laker owner. "Bill Davidson [his Pistons counterpart] has been in the league a long time,

so I'm overjoyed for him getting to the finals. ... Besides, I really know that the Celtics will be back next year. And so will we."

That may come as some surprise to the Pistons, who are beginning to fancy themselves as the team of the late 1980s. For those grand designs to be realized, obviously the Lakers have to be reckoned with.

"Right now, our biggest problem is mind-set," said Versace. "Against Boston we got locked into such a specific mind-set, but you can't play the Lakers the same way."

"One of my measures for how good a team is is how many players on their squad do you have to double-team. Boston had three — Bird, Robert Parish and Kevin McHale — and the Lakers have three — Johnson, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and James Worthy. But Boston didn't have the fast break like Los Angeles. The Lakers have the fastest commitment to running the basketball in the world."

Detroit, simply the most committed team in the NBA's Central Division, is also capable of moving the ball, which leaves the team with a second quarry: trying to run with the Lakers in an open-court game. The eight might make eyes around the country open with delight, but might not be beneficial to the Pistons over the long haul.

"What we have to do is pick our spots," said Versace. "The ideal equation is to run yourself but make the other guys play five-on-five. ... Isaiah [Thomas, the all-star Piston guard] has to run, but we can't let them do it whenever they want. When they do that, they get on an almost ethereal plane."



Mask jarred loose by the collision, Terry Steinbach held onto the ball to nail Kirby Puckett at the plate in Sunday's sixth inning; moments earlier, Puckett had singled home the deciding run for the Twins.

Lombardozi Sparks Twins Past Athletics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — Steve Lombardozi, the forgotten man in the Minnesota clubhouse, got a rare chance to start Sunday and did his best to keep the Twins from being totally forgotten in the American League West race.

Lombardozi's two-run home run, three hits by Kent Hrbek and solid relief pitching by Keith Atherton and Jeff Reardon carried Minnesota to a 4-3 victory that snapped Oakland's three-game winning streak and brought the second-place Twins to within 10 games of the Western Division-leading Athletics.

Oakland lost for only the second time in its last 11 games. Lombardozi, who along with Al Newman has seen limited duty since the acquisition of Tom Herr in late April, quickly made the most of his chance. His first-inning homer followed a leadoff double by John Moses. "Newmy, Moses and I were discussing it before the game," said Lombardozi of the unusual lineup that included all three as starters. "Moses said, 'No way we're gonna lose today. He was pretty confident, and then he goes and smacks a double right off. It was great.'"

Atherton scattered two hits over three innings for the victory and Reardon went 1 2/3 innings for his 14th save of the year. Oakland's Bob Welch allowed four runs on 11 hits over 5 1/2 innings in his first loss after seven straight victories.

Minnesota broke a 3-3 tie with a run in the sixth. Moses singled and stole second before racing home on a single by Kirby Puckett. Puckett

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

was thrown out trying to score on a single by Gary Gaetti; a collision at the plate on the play put Puckett and Oakland catcher Terry Steinbach out of the game with minor injuries.

"It was a hell of a game, wasn't it?," said Manager Tom Kelly, who had juggled his lineup before game time. "We played two games against these guys and didn't manage to beat them. So I figured why not turn things around?"

White Sox 3, Rangers 4: In Chicago, Greg Walkers' run-scoring double capped a three-run first and Jerry Rens allowed four hits through six innings as the White Sox downed Texas. Reuss (4-2) walked one and struck out three for his 202d career victory.

Angels 6, Brewers 5: In Milwaukee, Johnny Ray squeezed home Darrell Miller to tie the 11th as California snapped a six-game losing streak. Miller reached base on a two-base throwing error by losing reliever Chuck Crim and took third on Dick Schofield's sacrifice. Ray bunted a 1-1 pitch down the first base line and Miller scored without a play.

Dodgers 5, Reds 4: In the National League in Los Angeles, Kirk Gibson doubled home one run and scored another and the Dodgers took advantage of three Barry Larkin errors to win Cincinnati.

Shortstop Larkio committed two throwing errors in the fourth, helping Los Angeles break a 1-1 tie with two unearned runs. Larkin left the game after six innings because of a bruised finger.

Brewers 3, Padres 1: In San Diego, Ken Oberkfell doubled home one run and Gerald Perry drove in another in the eighth, lifting Atlanta.

Giants 9, Astros 3: In San Francisco, Matt Williams drove in three runs and Candy Maldonado had two hits and three RBIs to help the Giants breeze past Houston. Rick Reuschel, who combined with Craig Lefferts on a seven-inning, allowed one run over six innings.



Morris Hatalsky, winner.

England's Splendid Grass-Court Rivalry

By Barbara Walder

New York Times Service

LONDON — When a tennis tournament started in the Queen's Club in West London, there was more at stake than a title. This toned tournament, the hottest ticket in town, doesn't just offer good men's tennis; it has top turf, too, a glorious grass that can be best in show.

During the tournament here this week, the women's top grass event at Eastbourne in Sussex next week and, finally, at Wimbledon in two weeks, three head groundsmen will be vying for the ranking of No. 1 man on grass with as much determination and skill as a Boris Becker or a Pat Cash.

For Queen's and Eastbourne are best-of-the-breed pro-Wimbledon warm-ups, with pedigrees making each a worthy predecessor to the only remaining grass Grand Slam. Britain has become the last bastion of tennis on lawns. While the U.S. and Australian colonials have given up grass at Flushing Meadow and Flinders, Wimbledon soldiers on, supported by a voracious grass crew with its own loyalties and traditions.

The events at Queen's, Eastbourne and Wimbledon, with their garden-party atmosphere and top tournament play, represent the best of Britain when she ruled the tennis courts, too. The flag still flies

high in these 19th-century venues, with 20th-century spectator stands and TV monitors. But these old-fashioned tournaments also have old-style groundsmen who are disciplinarians and diplomats, and as much the professional and the temperamental artist as the tennis players who tread their turf.

Dave Kimpton, with 24 years at the Queen's Club, Jim Crook with 16 years at Eastbourne's Devonshire Park, and Wimbledon's Jim

grass there will always be grass courts in this country," Thorn said.

Though his responsibility is the greatest, Thorn knows his mission is in many ways made easier in a walled paradise bristling with guards and a crack staff dedicated to the tournament.

Fifty miles (80 kilometers) south in Eastbourne, Crook presides over a five-acre (2.02-hectare) municipal complex that sees visitations of seagulls and holiday-makers, mums

groundsmen look, make that point early on in any oodling by Crook.

It's unlikely that anyone would challenge Kimpton on any point as the groundsmanship at Queen's, a private sports club with a large, active membership devoted to racket games. With two magnificent banks of grass courts in a stunning setting on 13 1/2 acres in the middle of London, Kimpton is the total enthusiast. "I'm a lover of grass tennis courts, it's my whole life really, my forte," he said.

"With all the hard work I've done over the years — that we've all done — when you see what you've produced, you feel like you've achieved something in life. What would Wimbledon and Queen's be without grass? Look at Becker when he gets on grass: He's his own man, isn't he? It's so exciting, it's a different game. Would you want it all to be the same?"

"You want changes," said Martina Navratilova, eight-time Wimbledon winner and an Eastbourne perennial. "If everybody played on a cement court, then every player would look the same. Good grass is the best surface to play on. It's nice that some things don't change and some people value tradition over money."

With Australia giving up grass this year, England is the only stop now where places to play have a presence instead of the impersonality of a "venue."

"When you think of tennis in England, you think of grass," said Fred Perry, England's last men's Wimbledon champion, in the 1930s. "You think of a cup of tea in one hand and a racket in the other. Something rather nice about that, isn't there?"

Thorn, with 38 years' experience, is in a grass class of their own. They have the expertise, tradition and tournament caliber to make their grass the best in the business. And, operating under different conditions, each treats his tennis: it's a turf like the great beauty it is. Patience and preparing, they are in turn protective, indulgent fathers and wily stage mothers, making sure their darlings are ready when the curtain goes up.

Friendly rivals and fiercely proud of their creations, they don't miss a chance to send up each other and their grass, especially at Wimbledon where Kimpton and Crook go several times each year during the tournament for some tennis and a chance to trade insults over a toast.

"We've developed a relationship now," Thorn said of the three, who first met each other six years ago when Thorn came to Wimbledon. "There aren't many top professionals left in grass tennis courts, so we know each other very well. We hate each other, of course, but we're very good friends, too. It's good. There's competition, you see."

But everyone agrees that they're trying to keep grass in play, developing tough turf that stands up to modern wear and gives a good, true game of tennis.

"As long as Wimbledon has

with prams and shoppers with trolleys. A serene stretch of grass just off the rise of a hill, a few hundred yards from the sea, Devonshire Park is just too tempting to tourists and retirees in this St. Petersburg on the English coast.

"It's a situation you won't find anywhere else at this level," Crook said. "We have signs up, but people take no notice at all. Slowly over the years we've educated the regulars. But I want this grass — the whole surroundings — to be as good as anywhere else professional tennis is played."

Members of the tiny Devonshire Park Lawn Tennis Club — open to the public — would really prefer it all to be amateur again, as it used to be at their park, one of the oldest and best loved tennis sites in the country. While Crook wants to rest the courts, these rate-payers would rather play them, so Crook and the club are locked in genteel combat to see who controls the grass.

Crook, smooth and often suited, thinks his biggest problem is that he doesn't look like a head groundsmen. "I'm supposed to have a flat cap and a cigarette in my mouth, and usually, it's an older chap who dresses funny."

Thorn, who feels he fits the description perfectly, has cultivated that very character for years, and that very character is what makes Kimpton, with his own authentic

Hatalsky Nips Kite in Playoff

United Press International

POTOMAC, Maryland — Morris Hatalsky sank a short put for par on the second hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday to defeat defending champion Tom Kite and win the Kemper Open, his first PGA victory in five years.

Hatalsky, who had missed the cut in his previous three tournaments led by six under par, four strokes in the final round before bogeying three of the final four holes in regulation.

After sending an approach shot behind the gallery on the par-4 second extra hole, he hit a wedge shot to within four feet (1.2 meters) of the pin and drilled his winning putt. Kite had left an 8-foot par putt just to the right on the closing hole. Hatalsky (a closing 72) and Kite (69) finished 72 holes in 274, 10 strokes par. Craig Stadler and Mike Reid had 72s to wind up tied for third at 276.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Sunday's Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League games, listing teams and scores.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American and National Leagues.

Major League Statistical Leaders

Table listing statistical leaders for various categories like batting average, home runs, etc.

GOLF

Top 10 on Monday

Table listing top 10 golfers and their scores for the week.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

DETROIT — Howard Jim Morrison, infielder, activated Mike Harmon pitcher, from the 15-day disabled list.

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ART BUCHWALD
The Dukakis Glaze

WASHINGTON—Something has been happening with my vision lately. Every time I see a headline with the word "Dukakis" in it, my eyes glaze over.

I was worried enough about the situation to go to my ophthalmologist, Dr. Kip Robinson.

I told him my symptoms and he said, "I'm familiar with your problem. I've had many patients complain about the same thing."

"I'm glad I'm not alone," I replied with relief. "What is the cause of it?"

"It's more than an eye problem. When you read the word 'Dukakis,' a message is sent to the brain asking what you should do about it, and the brain responds by telling you to go to sleep."

"It's hard to believe," I said. "All right, now read the chart on the wall."

"D-U-K-A-K-I-S."

"How do you feel?"

"Groggy. I can hardly keep my eyes open."

"And yet your eyesight is fine. Let's put some statements up here, and then you tell me if your vision is better or worse when reading them."

"I want to make this country as great as it was before," I read out loud.

2 British Museums Join To Buy Poussin Work

LONDON—The National Gallery and the National Museum of Wales have bought the 1651 painting "The Finding of Moses" by the French artist Nicolas Poussin from London art dealers for £7.25 million (about \$13 million) to keep it in Britain.

The National Gallery said it was the first such joint purchase. The painting was created until last year by the family of Clive of India. "By acting together we have been able to achieve what neither of us could have managed alone," said Hywel Rees of the National Museum of Wales. Showing will be shared between the museums in London and Cardiff.

"That's good. Now I'm going to flash another statement: 'I am the governor of a state that has no unemployment.' Is that any better, or is it worse?"

"Okay—the last one: 'I think what a president needs around him are people he can trust, and who are also honest and loyal.'"

"My eyes glazed over completely on that one."

"There is no doubt in my mind that you have what we call the Dukakis Syndrome. The Dukakis Syndrome works like this: You will read every story that has Ed Meese's name in the headline, and pass over every one that has Dukakis in it."

"But I'm a Democrat."

"Democrats are not immune to the Dukakis Syndrome. Some of them are so sensitive to the disease, they will turn him off as soon as he comes on television."

"Can you suggest any medicine?"

"There is none. We're predicting that it's going to get worse as the election gets nearer. The most interesting part is that the polls are showing most people afflicted with Dukakis Syndrome are going to vote for him no matter what."

I told Dr. Robinson, "I have as much trouble reading about the INF treaty as I do reading about Dukakis. My eyes automatically close when I see a story about the missile agreement. Is there any connection between Dukakis and the INF pact?"

"It's part of the same virus family. We know that the eye is a very sensitive instrument and will try to avoid sending boring stories to the brain. It senses when something isn't worth reading about. I think that the best thing for you to do is go home to bed and just accept the fact that you cannot concentrate on a Dukakis story. If you continue to worry about it, you'll only get a headache."

"I'm grateful to you, Doctor. If you hadn't told me what was wrong, I would never have been able to get through the election."

"It's nothing to fret about. I have a similar problem to yours. I go into catatonic shock every time I see a story on the front pages about George Shultz and NATO."

Dominick Dunne Hits a Few Rich Nerves

By Stephanie Mansfield

NEW YORK—There has been a simply divine Metropolitan Museum charity fête, chaired by Diandra and Michael Douglas, about to be seated at the same table as his friend Aileen Mehle, also known as Suzy. Tongues were wagging because Women's Wear Daily had just published a few juicy snippets from Dominick Dunne's new novel, "People Like Us"—comparing the author to Truman Capote, who had committed social suicide a decade earlier—and announced that Dunne was about to "bite the hands that had fed him."

Indeed, the WWD preview (taken from his first draft) zapped a squadron of social moths including Jerome Zipkin, a close friend of Nancy Reagan; the British publisher Lord Weidenfeld; the merry megabucksters Gayfryd and Saul Steinberg; Susan and John Gutfreund, Donald and Ivana Trump and Blaine Trump; the former Washington wife Elizabeth Taylor; the acquitted near-widower Claus von Bulow; the real estate magnate and salonmeister Alice Mason; the socialite Nina Grisson; Anne Rice and C.Z. Guest, the social fashion designer Oscar de la Renta; their favorite designer; their favorite restaurant, Mortimer's; and of course their favorite gossip columnist, Suzy herself, thinly disguised as the fawning Dolly de Longpre.

All week there had been rumblings from Upper East Side sources, especially friends of Suzy's, who phoned Dunne to say, "How could you do this to her?" But it wasn't until that night at the Met, he says, that he knew he had hit a nerve. Suzy arrived, took one look at him and loudly hissed, "I will not be where this man is."

Dunne, known as Nick to his friends, tells this story with a certain amount of wicked glee, perched on the end of a stool in his stately, book-filled East Side penthouse, a teeny tiny one-bedroom "apartment" purchased with the proceeds from his last best seller turned mini-series, "The Two Mrs. Grenvilles."

He is tiny himself: a well-mannered man of 61 with chrome-colored hair, a perfectly knotted silk tie beneath a gray business suit and a sly grin that reveals sharp, crooked front teeth. His feet are tiny, and his hands are tiny, with a smattering of freckles. He is a remarkable listener. His brother is the novelist John Gregory Dunne, married to the author Joan Didion, and his son is the actor Griffin Dunne. His daughter Dominick was strangled by an ex-boyfriend outside a Hollywood restaurant in 1982, and the tragedy has left him with a permanent air of sadness, the shoulders slightly stooped, the eyes quick to soften.

"She was the best," he says softly, glancing over at his daughter's luminous, smiling face in a blond wooden frame.

A well-born, black Irish leprechaun with an ear for the bon mot who beat the bottle and pills to dish out the lowdown on the higher-ups, Dunne has become a sort of father confessor to the parishioners of the self-indulgent life. "He was a great listener," says William Norwich, who writes a society column for The New York Daily News, "and people talked."

It was all research, Dunne confirms. The parties, the lunches, the confidences, "I lived the life. I wanted to know it well."

The author, annoyed "the controversial Dominick Dunne" by the gossip columnist Liz Smith, crosses his legs. "I don't think I've been shunned. But certain people—"

His voice trails off. "You know, everyone says that to me like it's a great loss."

Said to be especially unnerved was Jerry Zipkin, the renowned "walker," who appears as "Ezra Fenwick," a short, nasal-voiced gossip with one eye like "a poached egg."

But Dunne has as many defenders as detractors. "I don't think you can betray people who play out their lives in public," says the Newsday gossip columnist James Rayson.



Many eyes for the Washington Post

The parties, the confidences were research, says Dunne, for "People Like Us."

Dunne chuckles. "There are no secrets. I didn't tell one private thing I know. There's not one betrayal in this book. I did take combinations of people and put them in my fictional situation."

"Two things about Dominick Dunne: His training as a good listener began early, and so did his desire to belong."

It all started back in the Frog Hollow section of Hartford, Connecticut. That is where his grandfather Dominick Burns (for whom he was named) worked his way up from grocer to millionaire.

Nick was the second of six children. His older brother, Dick, now heads an insurance company. His two younger sisters, Harriet and Virginia, both died of cancer. His youngest brother, Stephen, committed suicide.

After graduating from Williams College, Dunne came to New York and studied under Sanford Meisner at the Neighborhood Playhouse. "Sandy said to me, 'You're not ambitious and you're too little. You're not going to be satisfied being a character actor and that's all you're ever going to be. Go behind the scenes, and that's when I went into television.'"

He started as a stage manager for "The Howdy Doody Show" in 1957, but with his wife, Lenny moved to Hollywood, where Dunne became the executive producer of "Adventures in Paradise" and partook of his share of mood-altering substances.

"In Hollywood, God, I'm glad I had that experience. There's very little of my life I regret. There was hardly a mistake I didn't make. I'm a totally different person now."

"They were major party givers on the Beverly Hills-Bel Air circuit," says Mart Crowley, who wrote "The Boys in the Band" and has just been tapped to do the screenplay for Dunne's new book. "They gave one of the most extraordinary black-and-white balls I've ever been in. Nick was a photographer in those days, like Andy Warhol, but before the days of Polaroid. He was taking pictures all the time. He has volumes of those years and those people."

"Lenny hated the social life," Dunne says. "I didn't pick up on that. She was mad at me for a long time."

There was a painful divorce from his wife, who now suffers from multiple sclerosis, and a six-month sojourn in a cabin in the Oregon woods. But he sobered up and ghosted a paperback sequel to Joyce Kilmer's "The Users" called "The Winners."

In 1983, battered by Dominick's death, he agreed to write about her slayer's trial for Vanity Fair. The result, "Justice," began Dunne's resurrection and is the lead piece in a 1987 collection of his magazine articles, "Fatal Charms."

Now he attends AA meetings, spends time with victims rights groups and is close to his son Griffin ("We talk almost every day"), who also lives in New York. The father, he says, brought them closer. "That horrendous experience, we were together constantly. I think we got to know each other better in that year than all the years up to that time."

As for writing "People Like Us," it was a cathartic and exhausting experience. "I wanted to know what it was like for people who really do go out every single night of their lives. And they do live in New York. I don't ever want to live like that," he sighs. "Now, I go when I want to go."

Like Tom Wolfe in "The Bonfire of the Vanities," Dunne has peddled away the world of great and excess as a metaphor for the '80s, exposing a certain core of New York society that speaks the same dialect.

"When you talk about all those novel types, I do think that they stick together because they're all of the same income. Do they actually talk about money?"

"Constant," he says emphatically. "How much the apartment cost, you know, somebody's apartment sold for six point eight and the guy who bought it just sold his to the so-and-so's for five point two and they're talking millions here."

Dunne blames the Reagan administration for the New York culture. "They set a tone that has been a blessing on this whole flouncing of arrogance of wealth. It's wealth at its worst. I don't think people have really picked up yet about the '80s, how fascinating it's been. Money and greed and very little fun."

PEOPLE

Mekhta and Muscovites

Thrilled by Mahler's 9th

"This is the most wonderful performance this orchestra has ever given me," said Zubin Mehta of the New York Philharmonic's playing of Mahler's Ninth Symphony in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall. At the end of the symphony, the audience was silent for almost a minute, but once it started, the clapping, cheers and bestowing of flowers lasted nearly 15 minutes. The only sour note in Saturday's opening night in Moscow, according to Mehta, was the absence of U.S. Ambassador Jack F. Matlock Jr., who went to see the British National Theatre at the Moscow Arts Theater. But the ambassador is giving a reception for the Philharmonic Tuesday, after a concert in which Mehta will conduct "Symbalón," by the American composer Ellen Taaffe Zwilich, which had its world premiere in Leningrad last week.

Sobhy's auctioneers took in nearly \$500,000 at their first auction in China, with the profits going toward renovating part of the Great Wall. "It's super," auctioneer Julian Thompson, chairman of Sobhy's International, said after 73 Chinese and Western works of modern art and rare objects brought in 1.76 million yuan (\$475,850). After costs of about \$100,000 are paid, half the money is for the wall and half for projects to save Venice. Daniel Vial, who organized the sale as part of four days of events, said enough was raised to rebuild a kilometer (about 3,200 feet) of the wall. At one event, in Beijing's Great Hall of the People, foreign guests were joined by about 7,000 Chinese for a gala evening. Performers included the French singer Mireille Mathieu, the Soviet ballerina Maya Plisetskaya, the Spanish soprano Montserrat Caballé, the Russian ballerina Svetlana Lippin, and the French artist Arman, in a white workman's suit, smashed cellos and violins and made a collage of the pieces while a Chinese string quartet played Beethoven.

Princess Diana's mother, Frances Shand-Kydd, says she has separated from her second husband, Peter Shand-Kydd, a wallpaper heir. Her statement came after a report in the Sunday News of the World that the marriage was on the rocks and Shand-Kydd, 63, wanted to return to his first wife, Janet.

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